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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

De Valera Wins Dail Lead

Minorities' Part in Morale

Advice From College Head

¶ **The President**—Returning to Hyde Park from a week-end cruise down the New England coast and up the Hudson River, President Roosevelt turns, with his traditionally festive mood, to a mass of work left by the retiring Congress. There are bills requiring signature; there's a matter of a special session to be decided; there's the interview with Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to London, to be arranged; and then there are some speaking dates needing attention, to mention only a few duties. Apparently the President is to have the sort of "vacation" he seems to thrive on best.

¶ **Ireland**—Eamon de Valera gains an assured working majority in the Dail as preliminary returns from Eire's election of June 17 promise the Prime Minister's Fianna Fail Party at least 69 of the 137 seats. But the old-time Irish election "fireworks" are lacking—for, with only 70 per cent of the eligible voting, the effect is almost apathetic—from an Irish viewpoint. Since De Valera's fiery castigations of Britain have changed to a championship of Anglo-Eire friendship there seems little meat on the Irish political bone of contention.

¶ **Minorities**—Russia and Germany continue to prove the advantages of democracy by their treatment of the weak. Comes a renewal of persecutions of Jews in Germany; comes another Communistic "purge" in Russia. Jews in Berlin find themselves not only unable to purchase food in Aryan shops but find their places of business specially designated. In Moscow the official army newspaper, Red Star, reveals the attitude of those bent of Bolshevizing the army when it gleefully reports the "cleaning out of despised hangers-on of enemies, politically doubtful people and those incapable of solving the task of Bolshevizing the army." • The argument is that it strengthens a nation to eliminate its weak links. The fact is that racial and political purges tend to weaken a nation's morale by introducing the gamut of brutish instincts.

¶ **Governor Lehman**—The Governor of New York speaks to more than the Jewish audience he addresses at the National Council of Young Israel in New York Sunday, when he says that only uncompromising devotion to democracy and meticulous respect for the founding principles of democratic government could effectively combat philosophies of rule that would destroy individual rights, break down religion, and foster class hatred and prejudices. "It is only under democracy that we can hope to have religious tolerance and freedom of conscience," he says. "Those who are indifferent to their liberties may lose them." •It goes even farther: Those who are indifferent to the liberties of others are likely to lose their own.

¶ **Rome**—As the Rebel drive against Valencia moves slowly, the expectation of immediate victory for Franco fades, and Italy sees merit in bringing the Italo-British accord into effect immediately. The accord calls for removal of Italian troops before becoming effective. But the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and the British Ambassador, the Earl of Perth, sit down with Il Duce's blessing to discuss means of overcoming the obstacles—even if it means ignoring them. France and Italy are said to be willing to compromise in the matter of the evacuation of foreign troops as the Nonintervention Subcommittee prepares to hold another of its thus-far-fruitless meetings, but Russia (busily playing the Comintern's role of world-irritant) remains the unknown quantity. Rome's argument is two-edged. First: Withdrawal of Italian troops has been delayed because of Russia's tactics. Second: The solution of the Spanish problem would be hastened by putting the Italo-British agreement into force immediately. However, since France and Russia seem committed to a mutual purpose in middle Europe, and England and France to a still different purpose, the possibility that Il Duce hopes to insert a cake of ice in the bag of Anglo-French accord seems compatible with the cold-blooded game now being played out on European diplomatic tables.

¶ **Academic Advice**—At Harvard, in Cambridge, Mass., a graduating class of some 700 is told by Dr. James B. Conant, President, that if graduates put their first efforts to conquering economic problems rather than to carving selfish careers, the future of democracy will justify optimism. Democracy's line of battle, he implies, has shifted from the soap box, the Congressional halls, the high seats of journalism and industry, to the ranks of labor and management. The patriots of today are those who by "unflagging industry and critical intelligence" win positions of leadership in the functioning of a democratic spirit in industry. "If they succeed the country will once again have need to sing the praises of a group of heroes."

Hurley Bond Plan Urged For 500,000 State Idle

Moriarty, Labor Commissioner, Sets High Estimate on Number of Jobless in Plea for Bond Passage; McKeown Asks Item for Public Safety

The plight of 500,000 unemployed persons in Massachusetts—more than 150,000 above the 1937 figures—was urged as a crucial reason for passing Gov. Charles F. Hurley's $23,625,000 bond issue by James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, testifying before the House Committee on Ways and Means today.

Mr. Moriarty was part of the "star cast" of State Department heads appearing before the Committee today in favor of the sizeable fund-raising scheme. He testified that the Federal Unemployment census of November, 1937, numbered Massachusetts' unemployed at 327,000. His unexpectedly huge estimate of present conditions was a highlight of a hearing at which widespread proposals for highway and institution building were propounded and explained.

Third Below Normal

A total of 389,807 workers were employed in Massachusetts industry in May, 1938, said Commissioner Moriarty. This was a drop from 517,970 in June, 1937. The May figure shows that the number of persons in industry is one-third below normal for the month.

Curtain-raiser for this morning's hearing was offered by Francis M. McKeown, Assistant Secretary to Governor Hurley, who said that even the Governor's $23,625,000 program is insufficient to cope with the entire problem. As outlined, the bond issue would provide $15,000,000 for highways and $8,625,000 for institutions and bridges.

Included is an item of $1,000,000 for the protection and safety of the public.

Mr. McKeown was asked its purpose.

"That is to prevent happening in Massachusetts what happened in Ohio, where the people in the streets of Cleveland are going hungry because the Legislature prorogued without providing sufficient relief funds," he replied.

Highway Plans

William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, told the Committee that his complete highway program would cost more than $140,000,000 divided as follows:

New construction, $100,000,000.

Reconstruction, $31,000,000.

Widening and resurfacing, $5,500,000.

Widening and resurfacing gaps in town and city roads, $5,000,000.

Mr. Callahan declared that practically all of the State's 1,890 miles of State highways are more than 10 years old.

The Commissioner testified that the $5,000,000 aid to cities and towns

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Italy Presses British Pact Before Spanish War Ends

By Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—Several signs that another major effort to bring peace to war-torn Spain is about to be made have suddenly presented themselves.

They all revolved around Premier Mussolini's desire that the Anglo-Italian pact of April 16 should come into force now without waiting for the Spanish civil war to end. It was disclosed over the week end that the Duce had been pressing for this since June 4.

It is of course impossible for Britain to consent to this because the whole agreement is predicated on settlement of the Spanish issue. Hence the obvious way out is to try to expedite a settlement for Spain and this the British Government has been trying to do though not on the only basis hitherto acceptable to Signor Mussolini, namely a complete victory for Gen. Francisco Franco.

Supported by French Action

These facts explain the number of rather mysterious events of the past fortnight, including backstage activity in the International Non-Intervation Committee whose meeting June 21 is now regarded as highly important.

Also attributed to the Duce's wish to speed up ratification of the Anglo-Italian pact is France's decision to close the Spanish frontier temporarily to the passage of munitions for the Loyalists, thus proving France's sincere desire for settlement and warning Moscow that if the U. S. S. R. continues to block agreement in the Non-Intervention Committee it will find the French corridor through which Russian munitions have reached Barcelona closed.

The Duce's request that the pact be implemented immediately had to be shelved during the Whitsun holiday when all the British Ministers were away, but it is now very much to the fore. The Earl of Perth, British Ambassador, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, are to meet today to discuss the present situation.

Something Less Than Victory?

The British Government certainly shares the Duce's wish to implement the pact as soon as possible, but not until a settlement is in sight in Spain. The Duce, it is expected, now realizes that his original proposal that the pact be ratified immediately is unacceptable.

The question therefore arises

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

2,000 Farms Electrified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UBLY, Mich.—A new era for several thousand farmers of the upper part of the Thumb of Michigan district was marked here June 18, when the Thumb Electric Co-Operative, sponsored by the Federal Rural Electrification Administration, was dedicated in ceremonies in which Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan and John M. Carmody, Washington, D. C., head of the REA, were principal speakers.

For the first time, the harnessed giant, electricity, was made available to approximately 2,000 farmers along 1,300 miles of newly-completed distribution lines built by the $2,000,000 power corporation. The power was turned on Saturday to bring scores of modern conveniences to farmers in this district.

Eventually lines of the company are expected to cover 1,800 miles in Huron, Sanilac, Tuscola, Bay and Lapeer counties, with 5,000 customers along the lines.

Economics in the News

The Yellow River—The War Between China and Japan Disappears in the Flood Waters of a Great River—Sorrow and Benefactor Both

By H. B. E.

Near the junction town of Chengchow, where the Lung Hai railroad meets the Peking-Hankow railroad, the traveler will observe a strange sight. It is the Yellow River flowing high up above the countryside. The ridge is highest perhaps at Chengchow, where, as I recall, the elevation is several hundred feet. Banking it in are huge dikes. With laborious diligence the Chinese farmers keep these protective walls in constant repair. For the price of neglect is the release of this devouring scourge over the entire countryside.

This is what has now happened. The Japanese army, fighting westward along the Lung Hai railroad, preparatory for the descent upon Hankow, met the Yellow River within a few score miles of Chengchow. Then the monster surged out to meet them. It was a mightier barrier than even Chiang Kai-shek's crack German-trained troops. The Japanese were simply stopped in their tracks; indeed, Shanghai reports that thousands who failed to get out of the river's imperious way were overwhelmed.

¶

Possibly the Chinese have enlisted the dragons of the Hwang Ho as an ally in their tense struggle against Japan. That would be a grim variant of the "scorched earth" policy such as no other country would dare invoke. Or the ravaged people have neglected the defenses, and the swollen Hwang Ho has crashed through. Or maybe the river, which is the most changeable river in the world, has elected this year of China's sorrow to go on an avenging rampage. In that event millions of acres of good land will be inundated before the waters find another channel. It has done this before. The last time was in 1852, and most maps still show the old mouth as well as the existing mouth, which are over 250 miles apart on China's coastline. All told the river has made at least half a dozen different courses for itself.

This unruliness is due to the fact that millenniums ago the present fighting ground was under sea water. The Yellow River rises in Central Asia, describes a thousand mile hairpin bend across the Mongolian border, and then pours south along the western highlands. In its long journey a tremendous load of silt is brought along. With this sediment an ever growing delta was built up around Chengchow until it joined the then island of Shantung and made China's present coastline. That was years and years ago. Once the land was won, the incoming Chinese started to build the fresh silt into dikes, and the river, with its bed constantly rising, was made to trace an uncertain way along a high broad ridge.

So the river has been a benefactor as well as a sorrow. The silt of the Hwang Ho has created the great North China Plain, which supports a population of eighty million people, who live in a Belgium-like density. Here wondrous crops are grown. And every farmer rotates and diversifies them with a wisdom handed down by 40 centuries of farming. Wheat, barley, beans, sorghum, millet, cotton, hemp, corn, a vast variety of garden vegetables, and fruits—these are the good things that come out of the old Yellow River sediment.

¶

It is a unique substance, this Yellow River silt. Back in the highlands the word is loess, from the German löss. Loess is fine yellow earth which, when rubbed between the fingers, disappears into the pores of the skin without leaving any gritty material. I presume that this is where the yellowish pigmentation of the northern Chinese comes from. Yellow, yellow everywhere, except the blue splotches of the field laborers' jerkins. Houses and barns are made of the same mud as the land, and the periodic dust storms yellow-mantle everything that was not yellowed before, even the trees.

This silt of the Yellow River is likewise part of the Chinese character. Read Pearl Buck's "The Good Earth" for proof of the manner in which these Chinese belong to the soil as no other people have belonged to the soil. "He stooped sometimes and gathered some of the earth up in his hand and he sat thus and held it is his hand, and it seemed full of life between his fingers." The Wang family came from these parts. Yet the Yellow River, which gave them sustenance, seems always to give it on lease; a tyrant as well as a saint. The Chinese, however, take the Hwang Ho's moods with resignation and with humor. "What did you grow last year?" I once asked a Chinese farmer of this great plain. "Water, just water," he replied, laconically.

China's Sorrow! But, whether he has willed it or not, the Chinaman now sees "China's Sorrow" turned into "Japan's Sorrow." 7 millions the drowned fields are not too heavy a price to pay for the halting of the Japanese juggernaut. It may yet be Moscow all over again.

Jules Verne Brought Up to Date—By Air

Topical; Wide World

Commercial Aviation in 1909 and 1938—a Contrast

Upper Left—Type of Plane in General Use 29 Years Ago. Lewis Paulhan and Passenger in Flight During Blackpool, England, Flying Week, October, 1909

Upper Right—Miss Marjorie Shuler, Starting Round-the-World Flight by Commercial Airplane

Lower—Boeing 314 Clipper, Weighing 82,500 Pounds and With a Wing Span of 152 Feet, in Which Miss Shuler Plans to Make the Final Leg of Her Flight From the United States to England

De Valera Gains As Labor Wanes In Eire Ballots

DUBLIN, June 20 (AP) — Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail Party lacked only four seats for an absolute majority of the Dail Eireann (House of Representatives) today with 21 seats still to be counted in Eire's Parliamentary election.

Districts tabulated so far give the Fianna Fail 66 seats; William T. Cosgrave's Fine Gael, the chief opposition, 39; Independents, 7; and Labor 5 in the 138-member Chamber.

The last districts seemed likely to assure the Premier another seven years of virtually unchallenged authority.

It was to achieve a majority that could translate his reform program into action that the American-born Premier ordered the elections, trusting to his strengthened prestige as a result of the British-Eire economic peace agreement signed last April 25.

He dissolved Parliament May 27 after a Government reversal on a minor issue.

In almost every district, the de Valera candidates increased their pluralities.

Most of the de Valera gains were at the expense of Labor.

De Valera's strength raised by success at Eire polls: Page 5.

Around World by Air from England; Woman Reporter Begins Epic Flight

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD THE NIEUW AMSTERDAM—And so I am off—off to fly all the way around the world, across two oceans and four continents. "They say" I will be the first woman to complete the entire trip in commercial airplanes. "They say" that since I was the first woman to fly the entire South American route that I will be the first woman passenger to "do" all five continents in passenger airplanes. "They say" it is a daring business.

What do I say? Well, first, that the trip does not require any exceptional amount of courage. That is, unless you think that it is daring to cross the streets of any large city, or to drive by automobile over Rocky Mountain trails. Second, that this is no stunt. I am going because all that good offers, all that progress promises, all that to which achievement beckons remain intangible visions until they have been grasped and used, dreams turned into facts.

I am going because soon the North Atlantic will be spanned by passenger ships, the last frontier in aviation crossed, the world opened up not alone to pilots, but to passengers like you—and you—and you. I am going as the symbol of the passengers who will follow me, as the representative of an international newspaper which delves behind the news wherever it happens in the world and interprets for its readers the meaning of events, their significance, what they presage for the future.

I am going because all that human invention has made possible for mankind will be of little avail until it is accepted as part of the daily pattern of human living.

I once stood with Glenn Martin in his airplane factory near Cleveland, Ohio, and heard him declare that it had been proven that nonstop overnight flights between New York City and San Francisco even then were practicable. His words were startling at the time. As I showed astonishment, he added that "airplane development could proceed rapidly if only the public would believe it and utilize it. The slowness of people generally to accept what already has been done will put off

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Through the Clouds Above 4 Continents

The accompanying article opens the series entitled "Around the World by Air" by Miss Shuler, who, as representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is undertaking the first all-airplane world flight by a woman reporter.

The series will continue three times a week for three months.

State Consumer Department Asked by Women Housekeepers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Co-ordination of the work of organizations urging the establishment of a State Department of the Consumer was under way here this week by a committee headed by Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, Legislative Chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and one-time head of the New York City and State Federations. The immediate focus is the Constitutional Convention now under way at Albany where proposals for a consumers' department are under consideration.

The convention objective, Mrs. Sporborg said, was "simply a handle on the door to a State Department of the Consumer by giving voters the chance to say whether or not they want such a department."

"Every other group—industry, labor, the farmer, producers, and distributors—not only have their own official clearing houses, but a Government department set up for their problems and their needs," she continued. "The consumer alone, as such, has neither Government representation nor a common agency for counsel and protection.

"City workers and farmers represent 80 per cent of the families of the country, but receive less than 40 per cent of the national income. This is the group on whose well-being industry and agriculture depend and stands in greatest need of assistance from Government in making the most effective use of the money it has to spend."

The committee membership is a roster of the expanding organization movement among the buying public, including representation from the New York League of Women Voters, Henry Street Settlement, Consumers' League, Committee on Consumer Co-operative Planning of the Metropolitan area, Women's City Club, New York Consumers' Council, Consumers Union, New York Urban League, Milk Consumers Protective Committee, and League of Women Shoppers.

Japan to Widen War Zone

TOKYO, June 20 (AP)—Japan today notified neutral powers that the China war zone probably would be considerably expanded and warned them to take precautionary measures in a vast area extending some 700 miles inland from China's coasts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, June 20—Japan may occupy the strategic Hainan Island lying between Hong Kong and Indo-China, according to a statement of a Foreign Office spokesman today.

The spokesman declared that such action would not constitute a violation by the Japanese of the Franco-Japanese Treaty of 1907. By this treaty the two nations agreed to respect each other's privileges and interests in these Chinese coastal regions.

It is quite possible that the Chinese action in cutting the dykes in the pathway of advancing Japanese forces has strengthened the hands of advocates for attacking Canton rather than Hankow. They are especially numerous in the Japanese Navy. The desire of the reconstructed Japanese Cabinet is for a quick and spectacular victory, and if floods threaten a serious delay in operations against Hankow, Canton would be a second major objective with Hainan a convenient stepping stone.

By a Staff Artist

Island of Hainan

Strategic Location Between Hong Kong and French Indo-China, Which the Japanese Say They May Occupy

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State 'Tariffs' Rising Despite Ban by U. S.

Courts to Settle Issue of Regulations Imposed Under New Laws

Tax on Cement

Levy by Florida on Foreign Product Affects Hull's Pact With Belgium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—Though the Federal Constitution prohibits tariffs between States, and denies the States the right to levy tariffs on imports from abroad, protectionism-from-within seems today to be booming in the United States.

It takes many forms. Perhaps the most sweeping is the Florida State law imposing an "inspection tax" on foreign cement, which seems virtually prohibitive of imports of Belgian cement, nullifying many times over the concession granted in the reciprocal trade agreement negotiated in 1935 between the United States and the Belgian Government. There is grave doubt of the constitutionality of the Florida law, and it is now held up in the courts.

Nearly in the same category was the bill considered in the Massachusetts Legislature this year providing special State regulations for the marketing of certain types of imported goods when sold or offered for sale in Massachusetts. The bill, which was finally killed, would have permitted unspecified but prohibitive regulations to be set up—such, to take a fanciful example, as the stamping in red ink of "Made in Czechoslovakia" across the toes of a pair of shoes.

Tariffs are Unconstitutional

Other similar laws were introduced in California and New York. A definite tendency seems under way to counteract the trade-liberating tendencies of the reciprocal agreements with concealed or open State "tariffs." Of course, if proved to be tariffs, these laws are unconstitutional. But there is a wide and hazy borderland. Sanitary regulations, inspection laws, marking regulations are permitted, and defensible in the interests of the consumer. But it becomes a problem for the Courts to decide when a law ceases to be legitimate protection, and becomes a tariff.

The Courts are now working on that problem in the Florida case, in which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has made representations at the request of the Belgian Government. Should the law be upheld, import laws instead of being uniform might be as varied as the many States, and all the advantages of tariff uniformity and internal free trade would be nullified.

Inspection Fee of 15 Cents

On June 5, 1937, the Florida Legislature passed a so-called inspection law fixing a minimum standard for all cement offered for sale in the State, and putting an inspection fee of 15 cents on each 100 pounds of cement imported from any foreign country. The outward purpose was to protect the people of Florida from inferior cement, and it was represented that much foreign cement was of low quality. There was no inspection fee on domestic cement.

But the inspection fee was nearly three times the tariff duty imposed by the Smoot-Hawley law in 1930, which was 6 cents a hundred pounds. Moreover, in 1935 this duty was reduced to 4¼ cents in the trade agreement with Belgium—a concession in return for which the United States got valuable concessions on American industrial and agricultural exports.

It so happens that the State of Florida is an important market for imported cement. Foreign cement can be sold profitably in the United States only within easy trucking distance of the water-borne transportation, and during 1936 30 per cent of all cement sold in Florida was imported from abroad, mostly from Belgium. Thus Secretary Hull and Belgium thought they were making a good bargain in the agreement on cement—a bargain which the State of Florida proceeded to challenge and nullify by discriminating against foreign commerce in a law which, it is charged, amounted to a disguised state tariff.

What is even more convincing, the Florida "inspection fee" was many times the real cost of inspection, in the expert testimony of P. H. Bates,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

In the Boston Section:

Drive to eliminate use of schools for beano started in Somerville.

Fernald-Barrows fight marks Maine primaries today.

Rules for Merritt Parkway, opening June 29, show strict regulation.

Purchasing agents see no business improvement until fall.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section. Beginning on Page 9**

Social Security Has Failed In Every Phase, Group Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—The unemployment insurance system of the United States stands confronted today with the charge that it has "totally failed," either to meet the minimum needs of the unemployed, to to fulfill the hope of placing a floor under purchasing power by the release of insurance funds during a recession. It is brought by the American Association for Social Security, an organization working to promote social security and social insurance in the United States, on the basis of data collections for at least two years.

The Association reports that the protection provided by the insurance law is less than the "totally inadequate home relief" and that the amount of money released for active purchasing power throuh insurance disbursements is less than the amount subtracted from the purchasing power through the collection of taxes.

"Search as we might," its survey continues, "the success in this stupendous national undertaking seems confined to the issuance of about 38,000,000 social security numbers."

The Association then took back even this compliment, holding that the assigning of numbers to so many millions of workers has actually been a major cause of administrative difficulty.

According to the survey 16 states spent only $42,641,627 on their 919,500 beneficiaries, an average payment of $46.37 for the entire first quarter of 1938, or $15.46 a month. On the other hand, the average amount of relief in 39 reported states for March, 1938, amounted to $25.34.

The survey also revealed that between Jan. 1 and March 31, 21 states and the District of Columbia which began payments in January, have distributed $61,652,351 for insurance, but that in the same period their collections totaled $78,914,188, or over $17,000,000 more than was spent. The Association thus concludes that the effect of the insurance law so far recorded has been to shrink effective purchasing power.

The inadequacy of the insurance payments is reflected, according to the Association, in the increasing burden of relief payments. In a total of 81,248 applications for home relief between Feb. 13 and 14 in New York City, more than 60 per cent were recipients of the State's unemployment insurance checks. For New York State as a whole, out of 315,000 relief recipients when insurance payments were at their height in March, only about 6,000 cases were closed on account of unemployment insurance.

While the benefits were characterized by the Association as niggardly and inadequate to provide security, the cost of the system was declared to be proportionately high. Nineteen states supplying information on this point employed a total of 13,890 employees for the business of record-keeping and claims, in addition to 10,300 employees, in the placement service, the survey states, adding that "this represents a ratio of one employee for approximately every 1,000 insured workers, or five times as many in Great Britain." The Association's figures did not include Federal employees engaged in checking, supervising, and tax collections and in the administration of the trust fund.

The survey concludes:

"The operation of unemployment insurance can be said to have so far proved a success in only one direction: If it was our intention to deliberately set up 51 of the most cumbersome and duplicating systems of unemployment insurance in order to provide regular jobs to as many of our unemployed clerks as possible, then our plan has been a genuine success. For our systems are not only providing jobs to more clerical workers than was ever found necessary in social insurance systems abroad, but they exceed even the personnel required in private insurance."

Bartlett Sails for the North

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—The sails of the Effie Morrissey were spread for the Polar North again today with Capt. Bob Bartlett up the roadstead for his twelfth annual expedition to Greenland and beyond. Aboard the old Gloucester fishing schooner are 11 college students, a crew of 12, and a cow and 24 chickens for the Captain's mother in Newfoundland—and the first stop will be for three days' anchor at Brigus, where she lives.

After Brigus the chart calls for Disco, Greenland, a Danish whaling station, and last port until the ice stops the schooner's further going, when the expedition will set about its collection of specimens for the Smithsonian Institute and the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, with reports on water conditions and temperatures to the Hydrographic Bureau in Washington.

Captain Bob's brother, "Bill," is his first mate on the voyage, and the wireless operator is young Donald Clark, a moving picture house usher until last week, who meanwhile paid his way through the R. C. A. Institute School of Communications and Engineering.

Scouts Felicitate 'Uncle Dan'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Daniel Beard, National Scout Commissioner and Chairman of the Boy Scouts' National Court of Honor, who is known to boyhood the world over as "Uncle Dan," will be 88 years of age tomorrow. The occasion has brought him messages from 1,185,199 Boy Scouts, Cubs, and Leaders, of the Nation, a letter from President Roosevelt, and messages from notables all over the country.

In this 15th year that "Uncle Dan's" birthday has been widely celebrated, the chief observance came on Saturday when nearly 3,000 Scouts from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania converged on the Charles A. Pace estate at Suffern, N. Y., in a commemoration of his many useful years.

The letter from the President, who is Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, was inscribed to "Dear 'Uncle' Dan," with regrets that he could not join the Suffern pilgrimage in person.

"The boys of the Nation—and if we are fortunate, we never get over being boys—long since made you their hero," the President wrote. It was you who taught us all new lessons out of the book of nature. From you we learned the secrets of woodcraft, the joy of life in the open and a new companionship with the denizens of the forest, field and stream, the beauty and the strength of plain living and high thinking."

The feature of the day at Suffern was a pioneer pageant by the participating scouts. This reviewed important events of the Nation since Mr. Beard was born in 1850.

The Art Students' League of New York, which Mr. Beard helped found, presented him with a portrait of himself by Charles Chapman, League instructor, and 88 Scouts, each bearing a giant candle.

Quiz on Earle Charges Decreed

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (AP)—A Grand Jury investigation of charges of political graft and coercion against Gov. George H. Earle and 13 others high in Pennsylvania Democratic ranks was authorized today by the State Supreme Court.

The Court named Judge Paul M. Schaeffer of Berks County to sit in the Grand Jury inquiry.

Earlier, the high tribunal had acceded to a request by the three Dauphin County judges that another judge be named to supersede them. The petition for a Grand Jury investigation was filed originally with the Dauphin County court.

Most of the charges upon which the Grand Jury was asked were made in the Democratic primary campaign in May—many by former Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti, an unsuccessful candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, who was removed by Governor Earle.

It was charged in petitions for a grand jury investigation filed later by District Attorney Carl B. Shelley of Dauphin County that there was a "conspiracy" among persons in and closely connected with the Administration to "cheat and defraud" the State for gain, political and otherwise.

The Supreme Court decision to allow the Grand Jury inquiry was by unanimous vote of the seven judges.

Mayor Denies Bribery

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 20 (AP)—Mayor Daniel J. Shields pleaded innocent today at an Alderman's hearing on charges of bribery, extortion, and malfeasance and was held for Grand Jury action under $2,500 bond.

The charges were filed recently by County Detective John F. Carroll in connection with the financing of a special "law and order" force during the "Little Steel" strike last summer.

Mayor Shields said the hearing before the Alderman was waved because he had been unable to locate witnesses. He asserted he "exerted every means without getting rough to find these men."

He did not disclose their identity, but said: "They are men of national importance."

Councilman Fulton I. Connor, a co-defendant, also pleaded innocent and his bond was set at $2,000. Both were released on their bail bonds.

5:30 P. M. DAILY (D.S.T.)

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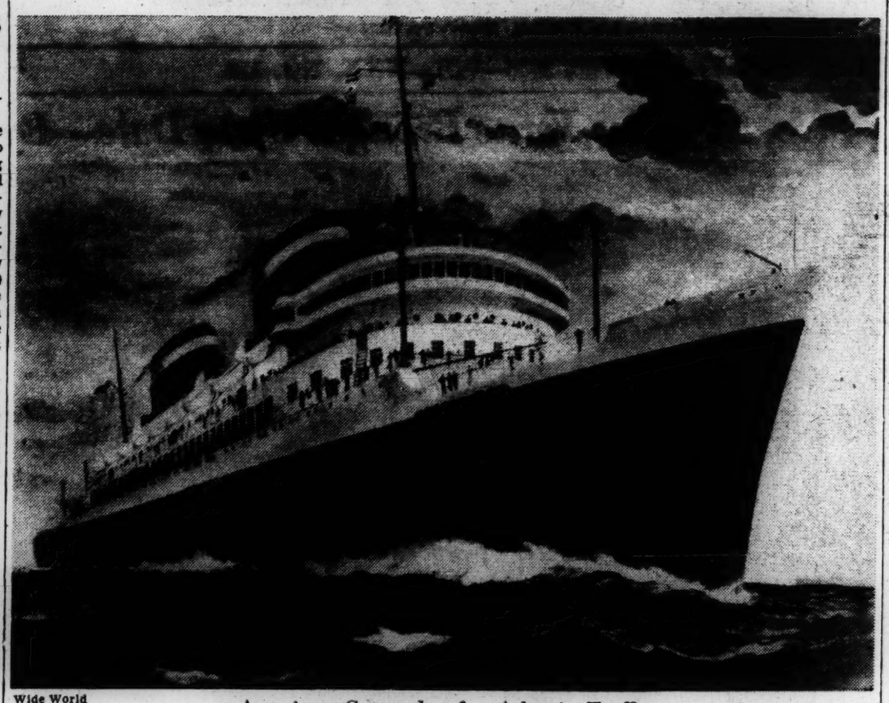


Wide World

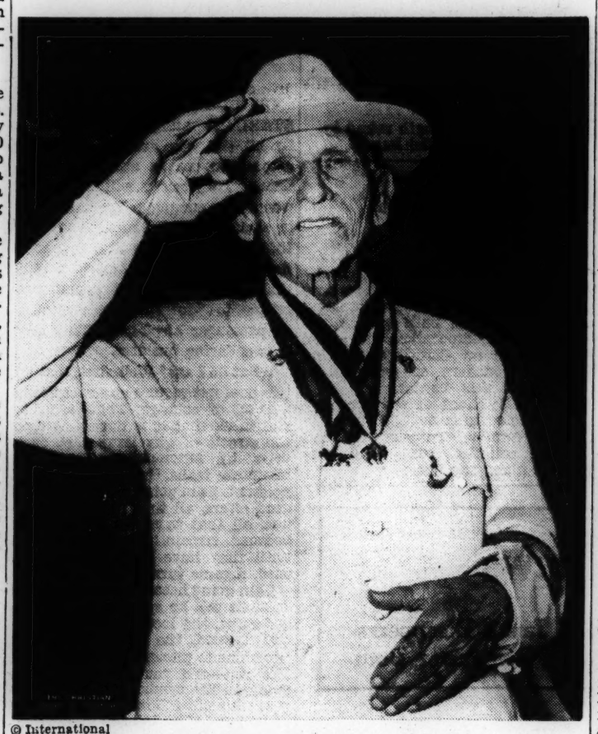
American Contender for Atlantic Traffic

This vessel of the United States Lines, to take the place of the Leviathan, is to cost $15,750,000. It will be a sister ship to the Manhattan and Washington in the North Atlantic service. Its launching is scheduled for July 15, 1939, and the completed ship is to be delivered to the line by February, 1940. This picture is from a painting by the well-known marine artist, Worden Wood.

Wide World

Special Guest at Reception

Princess Juliana and her Consort, Prince Bernhard, proudly displayed their infant daughter, Princess Beatrice, at a reception given at the Soestdijk Palace at The Hague for elderly persons in the surrounding district. Many saw the Heiress-Apparent to the Netherlands throne.



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'Uncle Dan' Answers Scout Salutes

Daniel Carter Beard, Scout Commissioner and Chairman of the Boy Scouts' National Court of Honor, receives the greetings of the many Scouts who journeyed to the Pace Estate at Suffern, N. Y., to pay their respects to their leader, popularly known as "Uncle Dan."

Dike-Bound Fens Historic Seat Of Norman Cathedral

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—There is a stretch of England between Cambridge and the Wash extending almost as far as Boston in Lincolnshire which is overlooked by most tourists because it is flat and unexciting to the eye. One travels for mile after mile along roads that are raised several feet above the level of the surrounding fields: a rise of a few yards looks like a considerable hill: rivers, banked up high between dikes, flow at a higher level than the countryside they serve.

In winter, with a cold east wind sweeping across the plain, and the wild geese flying in from beyond the North Sea, all this district can be desolate in the extreme. In spring and summer it smiles cheefully enough, bearing crops of fruit, sugar beets, wheat, tulips, and narcissus, but even so one is conscious of a threat. This land was won by man only after terrific endeavor, and possibility of severe flooding still remains.

Romans Began Work

The Romans were the first to raise embankments against the tides. Their work can still be seen in many places. But it was not until 1480 that a serious attempt was made to drain the marshes within the sea walls, when a Bishop of Ely cut a ditch 40 feet wide and 12 miles long from Peterborough to Guyhirn.

After this the Fens were left alone until a few years before the sailing of the Mayflower, when King James I encouraged the formation of the Company of Adventurers to undertake draining of the whole district, and the work inaugurated by him has in fact gone on ever since, in spite of prejudice and innumerable difficulties.

The King soon discovered that the problem was not only material but psychological. The marsh dwellers did not in the least want to exchange their freedom for the hard work inseparable from agriculture. They intimidated the Company's employees, made nocturnal raids on the various embankments, in a single hour undoing the work of many weeks, and soon brought the Company to bankruptcy.

Formed in 1620

A second Company was formed in 1620 which met a similar fate. In 1630 Charles I founded yet a third Company and called in a Dutch engineer to devise a comprehensive scheme for the whole area. This man was Cornelius Vermuylen, who deserves to be better remembered in the country of his adoption, for it is his plan which is substantially in force today.

The largest island in the ancient marsh was the Isle of Eels, or the Isle of Ely. Here was a Saxon Monastery, destroyed by the invading Danes, and re-founded later. The Abbot of Ely became a Bishop, and on this island, surrounded now by fertile land, still stands one of the greatest works of art of medieval Europe—Ely Cathedral. Its foundations were laid by its first Norman Abbot after the conquest by William, who succeeded in taking the place in 1071, and from that time until 1533, the great building steadily grew. One can see in it every phase of English architecture during more than 400 years, and the records of the monastery are so exact and complete that almost every arch and window can be dated with accuracy. It is enormously impressive, standing up against the sky like a lighthouse in mid-ocean, visible for many miles from every point of the compass.

Many of these Fenland "islands" can boast of architectural beauties only a little less important than those of Ely, and of them a good example is the ruins of Crowland Abbey a few miles to the west.

Philippine Volcano In Violent Action Again

LEGASPI, Philippine Islands, June 20 (AP)—Mayon volcano, after five days of loud rumbling but little activity, roared into action again today with a heavy eruption lasting more than an hour.

Dense smoke shadowed the entire countryside and struck panic among those who had ventured back to their homes near the base of the mountain. Mayon began erupting June 3.

Negro Girl, Six, Wins N. Y. C. Piano Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Philippa Duke Schuyler, of Harlem, now six, but had mastered 42-letter words before she was four, today had proved her mastery of the piano as well, in a triumph over 13 competitors in the City's junior musical instrument contest. Philippa is a mathematician, a student of philosophy, and a composer. But she won her gold medal on the Mall in Central Park yesterday as a very trim little girl in a white dress and blue ribbons who was able to play Clementi's "Sonatina in C" with the greatest ease.

Philippa began her piano lessons at five and since then has written 30 compositions for this instrument, with Gregorian Chants her present absorption. Her father is George S. Schuyler, Negro author, and her mother paints and writes under the name of Heba Jannath.

Correction

In an article in The Christian Science Monitor for June 14, the statement was made that a synopsis of the address on "Science and the Senses," made by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, at the meeting of the National Christian Scientist Association in Chicago in 1888, appears in "Miscellaneous Writings" on page 134. This should read, page 98.

'Methodist Church' Used by Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 20—The New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today had dropped the use of "episcopal" from the name of its churches, reaffirming the recent unification action of the three major branches of Methodism as, simply, the Methodist Church. The uniting conference will be held here in 1939, with the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, of Christ Church; the Rev. Dr. Allan MacRossie, Educational Director of the General Conference Commission; Carl H. Fowler, of New York City, and Chester A. Smith of Poughkeepsie, as delegates of the New York body.

Negro Institution Gives 71 Diplomas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Morris Brown College, a college for Negroes here, gave diplomas to 71 students recently, one of the largest graduating classes the institution has had.

At the graduating exercises Philip Weltner of Atlanta, Ga., former Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, made the Commencement address. It was the college's fifty-third annual Commencement.

President Chided For His Silence On Free Speech Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20 — Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City is characterized here as a national issue, and the effort to restore constitutional "free speech" within his jurisdiction is regarded as big with the future of American civil liberties. The case was marked last night by a radio debate between Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, who was denied a permit to speak in Jersey City and was egged and stoned in a Newark riot, and John A. Matthews, asociate counsel for Mayor Hague in the Federal Court action by opponents of "Hagueism" in Newark.

Mr. Thomas, charging that the Jersey City Mayor had undertaken to mobilize the Roman Catholic Church behind his "high-handed and arbitrary" tactics, warned that this effort might prove a boomerang, since "Hague's methods in non-Roman Catholic hands would menace, as does the Klan in America and Hitler in Germany, the rights on which the Roman Catholic Church, a legitimate international organization, rightly depends."

Mr. Thomas saw the Hague methods one with those of dictatorship, holding that "in the fashion of Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini, he finds a convenient label for all who threaten his power, and then proceeds to suppress them in some popular cause, "in this instance, the Hague conception of Americanism."

Taking another leaf from the dictators' book of rules, Mr. Thomas said Mr. Hague "dispenses bread and circuses to the people and inflicts harsh punishment upon those who disagree with him."

The Socialist leader chided President Roosevelt for his silence in the Hague controversy, declaring that Mayor Hague is "the antithesis of all that the President stands for at his best."

Mr. Matthews followed Mr. Thomas in equally vivid terms, characterizing the Hague opponents as "hypocrites of free speech." He quoted them from a decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, to the effect that the right of freedom of speech did not mean right to use public places without permission of city authorities.

This opinion, he contended, covers the situation in Jersey City. Mr. Matthews followed the tack taken in Court by himself and Mayor Hague by lumping all those opposed to the Mayor's policies under the heading "un-American" and therefore without rights under the American Constitution, in an apparent interpretation of this basic law as a retaliatory document that answers its opponents in kind. Mr. Matthews further said:

"Under the camouflage cry of civil rights, they sing a siren song to lull us into a sense of false security, while a Trojan Horse of communism is lugged within our gates."

Meanwhile, Mayor Hague was scheduled to resume the stand in Newark Federal Court tomorrow for "cross examination" by Mr. Matthews in the proceedings which seek to restrain the Mayor from interference with the exercise of civil liberties in Jersey City.

Court developments brought before Presiding Judge William Clark arguments on the motions of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Civil Liberties Union to quash Hague subpoenas, ordering their production of membership rolls and other files in the omnibus injunction they are prosecuting.

Cleveland Relief Acute Once More

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20 (AP)—As Cleveland ran out of emergency relief funds today, two women and their four children moved into a public park pavilion near the Lake Erie shore.

Meager belongings were piled on picnic tables as the evicted families set up the lightest of light housekeeping before public gaze.

They had only bread and jam. They wondered whether to sleep on the tables or on the sandy beach.

The City relief fund had no more money to pay rent for Mrs. Emma Kruis, whose husband left her penniless with two small boys, or Mrs. Jessie Ferguson, who was divorced a year ago and left with two young sons. Their plight threw them together with only some clothing and small household necessities.

"We didn't know any place else we could go except to jail," said Mrs. Kruis. "It's wonderful for the children anyway—we never could get to the beach before. Something will turn up."

Mayor Harold H. Burton called his Cabinet into session today to see what could be done about the recurring relief crisis.

"It will not be our policy to close the relief stations and leave people to starve," Mayor Burton said. "What will be done I do not know. There are people without food and we must do all in our power to see that they have it."

Mayor Burton said his Cabinet was taking up a "policy we will follow until the State Legislature does something. The Council will meet tomorrow night and we will have a report at that time."

Emergency funds have been caring for only desperate situations among the 66,000 persons on direct relief here.

Georgia Teachers Get Full Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia is paying its school teachers in full at the end of the present school term, for the first time in several years, according to J. I. Almand, Supervisor of the School Administration. The total payment to 21,000 school teachers for the year beginning July 1, 1937, amounts to around $9,201,000.

Total expenditure for the seven months' school term covering administration, textbooks, equalization funds, and incidentals will amount to about $13,796,000.

Advantages of Rubber Roads Outlined at Hague Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, June 20—An increase in the construction of rubber roads as a result of the present low price of rubber was indicated in reports to the International Roads Congress which began here today.

Up to the present, it was reported, the high cost of rubber had meant that roads of this material could only be constructed in the vicinity of churches, schools, museums or other places where it was essential to have a special noiseless, non-vibrating surface.

Reports from four countries, England and France included, were cited to support the claim that rubber road surfaces had been found to have the advantage of showing slight wear over long periods, of being noiseless and of absorbing shocks and vibration to a greater extent than surfaces constructed of many other materials.

Reports from the Netherlands and Netherlands Indies told of an extended use of rubber for surfaces, traffic marks, and curbstones and described tests which were being carried out with an addition of rubber to an asphalt mixture. Increased tightness and rugosity of road surface were reported as the result of the addition of a small percentage—about 5 per cent—of finely distributed vulcanized rubber.

Light Absorption Studied

As regards the use of tar, bitumen, and other similar emulsions for the construction and maintenance of carriageways, 18 countries reported considerable progress, but it was apparent that light absorption and reflection were points upon which research was still needed. Construction of cheap foundations, especially by using materials obtainable on the spot; reconditioning of old asphalt and tar roads; and the improvement and normalization of practical testing methods for bituminous binding materials and mineral aggregate were other subjects upon which research workers in many countries were busy.

That it was desirable to divide motor traffic and pedal cyclists emerged as a consensus of expert opinion of researchers on road safety in 13 countries. Cycle tracks on either side of the road were recommended as the best method of achieving increased safety. These should be effectively segregated from the carriageway, as traffic lanes forming part of the main road were considered an inadequate substitute.

Besides the cycle tracks bordering main roads, a network of special cycle tracks independent of existing road systems to serve the needs of tourist traffic was recommended for all countries having an intensive pedal cycle traffic. This was particularly important in areas adjoining big towns as well as in districts with attractive scenery.

Separation of Traffic

The provision of service roads for local traffic was considered to be necessary in all built-up areas in order to separate local traffic from through traffic. But this should be undertaken with care so as not to encourage "ribbon" development, which was objectionable both from the standpoint of efficient road policy as well as from an aesthetic point of view.

Road safety, it was reported, is considerably increased by dividing lines of traffic coming from opposite directions. This is only possible, however, if the road has at least four traffic lanes. Outer verges for the use of stationary vehicles were recommended, especially on roads carrying high-speed motor traffic. Should this be found impossible, parking sites capable of accommodating at least one truck and trailer should be constructed at short and regular distances.

Motorways reserved exclusively for high-speed motor traffic were said to represent the most satisfactory solution for long-distance communications, both from the standpoint of safety and as regards speed and traffic-carrying capacity. On motorways the division into two streams of traffic by means of a central reservation was considered to be absolutely essential. If the central reservation is planted with shrubs, it was pointed out, this not only provides a very effective division, but is also a protection against glaring headlights.

Kennedy Finds Hopeful Signs On American Trade Horizon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—With no war clouds in sight for the current year at least and with business evidencing signs of an approaching equilibrium, America's economic picture looks distinctly more hopeful than it did a year ago, Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain, said today upon his arrival here to witness the graduation of a son from Harvard University this week and to report to President Roosevelt on conditions in Europe.

"I think we've about cried our eyes out now," Ambassador Kennedy declared in an interview aboard the Queen Mary of the Cunard White Star Line. "I'm less bearish on American prospects than I was last year."

At the same time, Mr. Kennedy noted a downward trend in British business and particularly a decline in forward orders. London's eyes, he added, were turned toward New York for a sign as to the probable trend of economic activity.

No Gas Masks Here

"The commodity people are much concerned about what's happening in the United States," he continued. "When I was in Wall Street several years ago my first step each morning was to inquire what the London market had done, but today the picture has been reversed; London is watching and following us."

Despite America's economic problems, the Nation enjoys a priceless heritage in its isolation from the seat of international tension, he emphasized, stating:

"Conditions may be bad, but at least we're not teaching little children how to wear gas masks. That's a definite commentary on how fortunate we are."

Mr. Kennedy, who will leave New York almost immediately for Cambridge, Mass., said he would report to the President on Thursday, but emphasized that the official nature of his visit was secondary to that of being present at the graduation of Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. He expects to depart for England in the Washington of the United States Lines, on June 29.

Predictions from London that a new tripartite currency agreement between England, France, and the United States would follow his visit to Washington were without foundation, according to the Ambassador, who saw no advantage in dollar devaluation.

"If one nation devalues, the others follow immediately, canceling out the gains," he said. "What good is there in that? I think the day for such devices is almost gone."

Mr. Kennedy declines to comment on the possibility of an early readjustment of the war debts.

Exchange Post Ruled Out

The prospect of accepting the position of new paid head of the New York Stock Exchange is definitely out of the question, he continued.

"When I enlisted in the Roosevelt forces in 1932," he said, "I stood ready to take any job given to me. I'm filling one of them right now. It would be a complete breach of faith if I had my eye on any other job."

No American debutantes will be presented to the next British Court on July 5, the Ambassador announced, as he reported widespread approval of his ban on wholesale presentations. Nine women were presented at the last Court, but all were members of the official staff, he said.

While British public opinion apparently backed up the embargo on ambitious debutantes, it had been noticeably less enthusiastic about the Ambassador's decision not to wear knee breeches at the Court of St. James's, reporters were told. Without showing active disapproval the Ambassador said, some Englishmen could not understand why wearing such a costume should make any difference to an American.

Mr. Kennedy felt that the British King was winning widespread respect and doing creditably in a difficult job. As to the Queen, he stressed that all she needed was "a little time to demonstrate that she's the most brilliant woman" of the age.

Lawyers' Guild Plans TVA Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20—The National Lawyers' Guild, "liberal" group claiming nearly 5,000 members, is going to make its own investigation and report on the Tennessee Valley Authority and on electric rate regulation, it was announced following an executive board meeting here over the week end. Guild heads formally approved plans for such an inquiry reported by Harry Booth, Chairman of the Guild and Chairman of its Public Utility Committee.

In addition, the Guild outlined its plans for further work for Labor and the New Deal Administration, and authorized its Labor Law Committee, headed by Prof. Alexander Frey, of the University of Pennsylvania, to fight for adoption of its model state labor relations and mediation board laws in the estimated 35 States as yet without them.

Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora of New York, President of the Guild, presided.

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Control of 'Gas' Sale Meant To Keep Brazil's Home Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Intensified nationalism of the Vargas regime in the wake of the unsuccessful Integralist revolt has the effect of tightening the regime's grip on political and economic activities all along the line.

By recent decree-laws which nationalized the mineral wealth of Brazil's subsoil, the country had embarked on a movement against foreign economic control before the Integralists struck. The conviction that foreign money helped the Integralists has strengthened Brazil's determination to avoid any foreign control.

It is also believed that diplomatic factors have a strong bearing on the matter. After the nationalization of foreign schools and clubs, together with the nationalization of banks and insurance companies, it was believed that other "foreign penetration" must be diluted or stopped. Oil has become, moreover, a vital factor in the foreign diplomacy of Brazil, and its recent agreements with Bolivia center, in part, around oil.

Brazil is drilling for oil. Though as yet she produces none of her own, there are those who are confident that oil will soon be found and that the decree-laws will prevent unseemly scrambles to control it and will prevent the loss of control over a Brazilian source of wealth. Foreign investment in the sale and distribution of petroleum products is enormous, but foreign companies are not yet willing to express an opinion on the recent laws.

After Subsoil Decree Law

The decree law "nationalizing" the sale, distribution and transportation of petroleum in Brazil, as well as all the other activities connected with the marketing of oil and gasoline, came on the heels of the decree law which "nationalized" the subsoil mineral wealth of Brazil.

For many years Monteiro Lobato, former Brazilian commercial attaché in the United States, translator, writer for children, and ardent patriot, has fought for the establishment of a Brazilian petroleum industry and for the establishment of iron-ore smelting plants.

Señor Lobato's main purpose has been to increase the economic power and independence of the country; and as he believes that the future of Brazil depends on its finding power and steel of its own, the present decree laws are thought to have been inspired in part by him.

Although there are no Brazilian oil wells, the cost of gasoline to the consumer is less than that of an equal amount of Brazilian mineral water. São Paulo's Folha da Manhã, in an editorial, states that the mineral water industry should have been declared a public utility; because if price exploitation of the consumer were the criteria for the decree law, the bottlers of mineral water were, so they claim, by far the worst offenders. After all the costs of drilling, transporting and delivering foreign oils in Brazil the consumer pays about 7 cents for a liter of gasoline while he must pay about 9 cents for mineral waters which gush freely from local springs.

Control Withdrawn

Heretofore, it has been possible to comply with all laws of the sort by setting up dummy companies with Brazilian directors and workers, and to let these handle all the public decree laws make it impossible for the companies to resort to such measures. Control must actually pass out of their hands.

Oil and gasoline are sold in almost all sections of this vast country. In the absence of railroads and other means of transportation, the investment in tank-trucks alone is enormous. Because of the conditions of the roads the investment in time-taken-to-deliver adds immeasurably to the total cost.

Modern gas stations can be found in the remotest sections of Brazil and many of the foreign companies have large deposits near the ports where the petroleum is unloaded.

The cost of gasoline for the motorist at the present exchange is almost exactly 25 cents per gallon, most of which has been transported anywhere from 2,000 to 4,000 miles before it gets to the pumps from which it is put into the consumer's tank, and this price includes several high federal taxes.

Other manifestations of the nationalistic trend are the reported move toward formation of a national political party to support the regime, as well as reforms of the Army and the Navy, amendment of the National Security Act, and elaboration of the code which provides for the extreme penalty—an innovation with the Nov. 10 coup.

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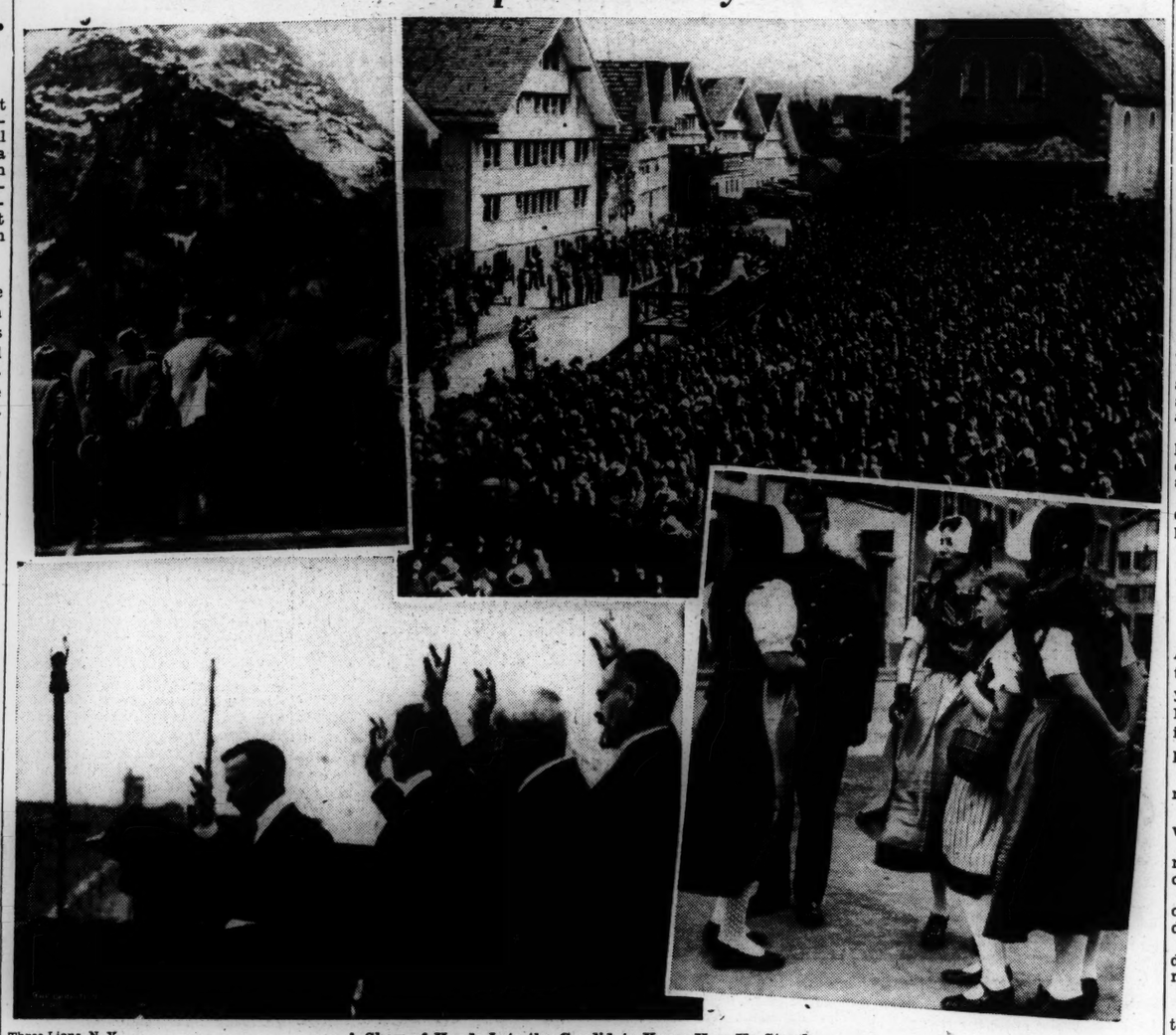
Swiss Strive to Keep Democracy in Purest Form



Three Lions, N. Y.

A Show of Hands Lets the Candidate Know How He Stands

Upper Left—Alpine Peaks Look Down Upon the Voters. Upper Right—It Looks Like a Decisive Majority During a Session of the Landsgemeinde of Appenzell at Hundwil. Lower Left—Members of the Government Taking Their Oath to the Constitution. Lower Right—It Takes Police Persuasion to Keep the Women and Girls From Participating

Swiss Unity Challenged by Three Ideologies

Switzerland Tests Democracy
First of Four Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The Federal Republic of Switzerland recently has been submitted to one of the severest tests in its history. The results of this test are of importance not only to the people of Switzerland, but to all people anywhere who are concerned in the present world-wide conflict among various political conceptions. Through the forces of circumstances, Switzerland has become a laboratory in which the relative strength and value of certain political ideas and movements are being tested.

Here is the situation: The little country of Switzerland, with only four million inhabitants, is completely encircled by three powerful neighboring countries, with a combined population of 160 millions. The people of Switzerland have no language of their own; they speak the three languages of their neighbors. Almost three fourths of them speak German; of the rest, two thirds speak French and the other one third Italian. The Swiss have racial and cultural as well as linguistic ties with the three neighboring countries.

Switzerland's three neighbors recently have developed powerful political movements based upon ideas which conflict sharply with the traditional conceptions underlying the Swiss Confederation, and which challenge Swiss unity. National Socialism in Germany, Fascism in Italy, and Marxian Socialism in France all exert pressure, in one form or another, threatening to break up or transform the Swiss Confederation, which has been developed during centuries upon a basis of federalism, complete local autonomy, sturdily independent democracy.

Subjected to Strong Pressure

German National Socialism, designed to unite all men and women of German race, tries to pull into its orbit the Swiss of German origin, who compose 71 per cent of the population. Italian Fascism, somewhat less aggressively, seeks to draw toward itself Swiss of Italian origin living along Italo-Swiss borders. Marxian Socialism, which has become a powerful influence in France, invites Swiss "proletarians" to unite in a "class struggle" against "capitalist oppressors."

So here is Switzerland, squeezed in among these three powerful neighbors, subjected to severe pressure from three expansive political movements. What is happening to the Swiss? Are those who are German in language and race attracted to National Socialism? Are the Italian Swiss drawn to Fascism? Are Swiss "proletarians" and intellectuals abandoning their traditional free democratic ideas for Marxian Socialism?

Seeking an answer to these questions, we began here, in Bern, the Capital of the Swiss Confederation, a tour of investigation. We had set our from Geneva, Switzerland's "international city," planning to visit in turn cities and country districts in which German, French and Italian are predominant languages.

Bern Preserves Its Past

We had arranged to meet and talk with many Swiss citizens in each of the places to be visited, as well as with foreign residents whose long stay in the Country qualified them as competent observers. We intended at the same time to absorb that "atmosphere" which all experienced journalists have learned is sometimes more important in reaching judgments than official interviews or formal conversations.

It was our good fortune to arrive in Bern for our first visit to the Swiss Capital at twilight, after it was too late to make calls. So we received our first impressions of the city by a walk through its streets after the day's work was done. Those who have visited all the cities of Europe declare that Bern is unique in the extent to which it has preserved its own past. We had a curious sensation, as we walked through its streets for the first time at twilight, of having slipped back through the centuries into a past which was not German or French or Italian, but must be peculiarly Swiss.

Strict Control of Building

A German-speaking Swiss professor told us the next day that the newest building in many of Bern's streets dates from the eighteenth century, while many go back to the sixteenth. The municipal regulations provide that no new building may be erected in these streets unless it has been approved by the municipal architect and conforms with the architectural style of the older buildings already there.

The Swiss professor added: "We Swiss have a sense of kinship with our past. Our own Swiss traditions are very important to us. We have tried to preserve them carefully, just as we do our old buildings here in Bern."

We mentioned the professor's comparison to an American friend who has lived in Bern for several years. He nodded, and said: "'Yes, and your professor might have added that they don't readily accept new ideas unless they conform with the older ones. My residence in Switzerland has convinced me that common traditions—in this case, traditions of tolerance, mutual forbearance and democracy—are far more important than a common language in holding a people together.

"The Swiss, in my opinion, have an even stronger sense of nationhood than our people in the United States, even though they do speak various languages and possess diversified cultures which different languages imply. It probably requires centuries to fuse such diversified human elements as exist in Switzerland; but Switzerland, fortunately, has had centuries in which to accomplish the task, and the result gives one a sense of solid unity and permanence which is especially agreeable just now, in the midst of our restless, disturbing modern world."

One Hundred Families to Join Garment Co-operative Colony

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 20—The co-operative colony of needle-workers and farmers near Hightstown, N. J., widely known as Jersey Homesteads, soon will receive one hundred more families now being selected from Philadelphia, New York, and other garment centers.

Applications have been pouring into the Federal Farm Security Administration since it became known, some time ago, that physical construction of the colony was complete—with 200 ultra-modern dwellings ready for habitation, and only half of them occupied.

The 100 colonists, the majority of whom are going into their third summer at Jersey Homesteads, have been making women's garments in the factory, or farming. In an industry which will be added this fall, the new ones will manufacture men's clothing.

Walter A. Simon, Community Manager, in charge of the colony for the Government, recently revealed that he has a family selection specialist at work on the applications, and he is seeking makers of men's clothing. The new homesteaders will be moved in speedily, he asserted, possibly within a few months.

For several reasons, they will find their new home an unusual place. It is the only colony known to students of the subject which combines farming with garment-making, which combines both sides of the co-operative movement, producer and consumer, and in which a project is underwritten by Government and financed by the colonists themselves.

Each family invests $500 in the project. With the combined capital, the homesteaders run their factory and farm.

The Government spends millions in laboratory experiments of all kinds, and, according to its sponsors, this is another experiment—which the 100 families living in the community maintain is working out successfully.

Total residents of the colony, including children, now number about 500.

The local newspaper, the Hightstown Gazette, reports that a new co-operative association is being set up, to be known as the Consumers' Wholesale Clothiers, Inc., to handle the factory's output.

British Liberals Back Premier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—The main note struck at the annual Liberal National Conference which opened here today was one of continued support for Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Government.

The Liberal National Party Conference is being attended by delegates from the local branches of this Party in all parts of the British Isles. These delegates are represented in Parliament at present by 32 M. P.'s. These supporters of the National Government, together with 29 other Liberal M. P.'s who are in opposition, are all that remain of the famous political organization which dominated British politics in the days of Bright, Gladstone, and Asquith.

The National Liberals, however, represent far more in the British electorate than their numbers in Parliament suggest. Their support for Mr. Chamberlain, who himself comes of an eminent family of Liberals, is one of the chief reasons for the Government's calling itself "National," the other being the fealty which Mr. Chamberlain commands of seven National Labor M. P's.

A number of resolutions are before the Liberal National Conference. The first of them affirms the complete liberty of the Confreence to express its views freely. Others press the liberal point of view upon the Government in action that is pending on a number of questions, including those of marketing boards, rural education, the prevention of floods, decontrol of rent restrictions, assistance for the fishing industry, facilities for recreation, and encouragement of trade.

The annual report shows, in addition to political activities, much constructive work done by this group in the social sphere. Detailed investigations conducted by the group during the year cover the entire complicated question of delegated legislation, also those of various specific marketing schemes.

Cotton Famine Relief

At the height of Lancashire's cotton famine during the Civil War, the British Government gave relief to 485,434 cotton mill workers.

Earle Likens Today's Problems To Struggles at Valley Forge

VALLEY FORGE, Pa., June 20 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle yesterday likened the privations of Washington's colonial army at Valley Forge to the present times "when men starve in the midst of plenty."

He spoke at a service commemorating the 150th anniversary of the United States Constitution's ratification and the 160th anniversary of the evacuation of the camp by the Continentals.

Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia was delayed en route to the national shrine and was unable to address the crowd of more than 10,000 persons who attended the service. He spoke from a Philadelphia radio station.

Governor Earle described the hardships of Washington's troops during the bleak winter of 1777-78 and added:

"With food enough to feed many countries besides our own, and with production facilities to provide every one of our citizens with comfort, we too have faced our Valley Forge.

"We are not conscious we have found the answer for the difficulties of our day, but perhaps some cloud hides us, too, from our turning point, our Saratoga."

[He alluded to the defeat of the British General Burgoyne at Saratoga, of which Washington's troops were unaware when they broke camp.]

Governor Rivers criticized the "calamity howlers" of today, and quoted Emerson who wrote in 1840:

"'We might as well declare the United States in bankruptcy and offer it for sale to the highest bidder.'

"That sounds a lot like the pessimists of today but their words will mean nothing if we have the courage of our forefathers . . . the courage to go ahead against seemingly insuperable odds."

After his radio address Governor Rivers motored to Valley Forge and greeted the crowd.

Executive 'Let-Down' Found

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—An American Bar Association Committee on Administrative Law noted yesterday a tendency in the whole English-speaking world for administrative agencies to yield to political pressure at the expense of the law.

The report of the Committee noted the following tendencies:

"To decide without a hearing or without hearing one of the parties.

"To decide on the basis of matters not before the tribunal or on evidence not produced.

"To make decisions on the basis of preformed opinions and prejudices.

"To consider the administrative determining function one of acting rather than deciding.

"To disregard jurisdictional limits.

"To do what will get by, to yield to political pressure at the expense of the law.

"To arbitrary rule making for administrative convenience.

"To fall into perfunctory routine.

"To exercise jurisdiction by deputies.

"To mix up rule-making, investigation, prosecution, the advocate's function, the judge's function, and the function of enforcing the judgment."

The Committee reported its opposition to a measure pending before Congress for the establishment of a Court of Appeals for administration.

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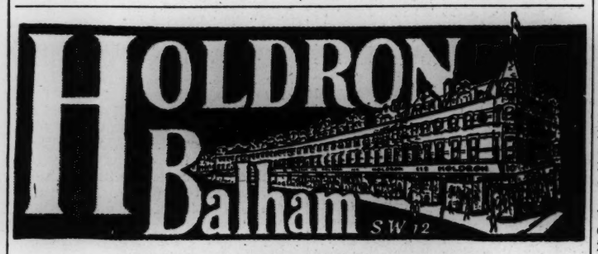

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Billions of Priming Dollars Ready to Make Industry Chug

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20 — The New Deal is jingling billions of dollars in its pockets, preparing for one of the biggest Saturday nights of spending in history.

What effect the huge outpouring will have on the slump is anybody's guess. But of the forthcoming spending, and of the tremendous sums involved, nobody can doubt.

Congress has gone home, but the billions remain. What is unique in the new program is the concentrated nature of the attack. The New Deal has gone through one spending era already and has a precedent. Believe it or not, officials insist one of the hardest things on earth is to spend a billion dollars. Projects have to be approved long is advance, and some of the huge sums are not really spending—they are lending; and the terms have to be gone over carefully and the risks calculated. In the present instance, much of this spade work has been accomplished.

And so the money is jangling today in the officials' pockets, and it's going to be one of the biggest national "week end's" on record.

Here are the five big spenders, and what they have to spend:

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator—$1,425,000,000 to aid the unemployed in the next eight months.

Howard A. Gray, Acting PWA Administrator—with $862,000,000 for public works projects.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who has some $862,000,000 for farmers.

Nathan Straus, U. S. Housing Administrator, who has $800,000,000 for urban housing projects and slum clearance.

Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, Acting Chief of Engineers, whose department has $225,000,000 for rivers, harbors, and flood control work.

These are the New Deal's spending quintuplets. Each of them is ready to start sluicing out dollars at once, but it would be distorting the situation to imply that these totals would be spent immediately. For example, the relief money will be husbanded to go through the winter, when distress may be acute. The farm allotments will not reach their climax for months.

For the moment, the biggest job of spending will be PWA's allocation of works projects. It is expected that between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 of such projects, already submitted by localities, will receive approval here this week.

In the nature of things the effect of such expenditures is tremendous. There is both the immediate effect, and the second, third, and fourth effect. Building a bridge sets men to work at the site of the bridge, and it sets men to work preparing the steel for the bridge. The labor stretches out like the cast of characters in the "House-That-Jack-Built." In this case it is the Government's "Jack." The money is implemented and assisted by promises of states, cities, towns, and co-operative groups to put up so much additional for each batch of rolling dollars that the Government sets free. Furthermore, when the workers get the money they spend it again for potatoes, rent, and Susie's piano lessons.

Whether the released flood of dollars can turn the trick of transforming the trade slump into a prosperity wave is another question.

Mr. Hopkins, biggest spender of all, said here that besides his initial $1,500,000,000 for relief enterprises, cities, counties, and states would put up a $400,000,000 in so-called "sponsor's funds." Of the combined total he figured $1,325,000,000 would go directly to workers in the form of wages; costs of materials would take another $300,000,000, and machinery, rent, and transportation might take $200,000,000. He figured out how his money would be spent and how the money would be re-spent by the men who got it.

Mr. Gray, the Acting PWA spender, has a more immediate job of getting the money out fast, and his week-end comment was an assurance that this will be done. PWA operates on a loan and grant basis. The agency is all keyed up to carry out the order of President Roosevelt to get a program under way at the earliest possible moment. Congress, he pointed out, limited the filing of applications to the next 103 days and required that construction start in six months. This was because "the nation wants action." WPA is all set to make allocations, Mr. Gray added, but the final responsibility rests on the individual localities. The Treasury can put up the money, he indicated, but the communities will have to come and take it away.

The other spenders all said the same thing.

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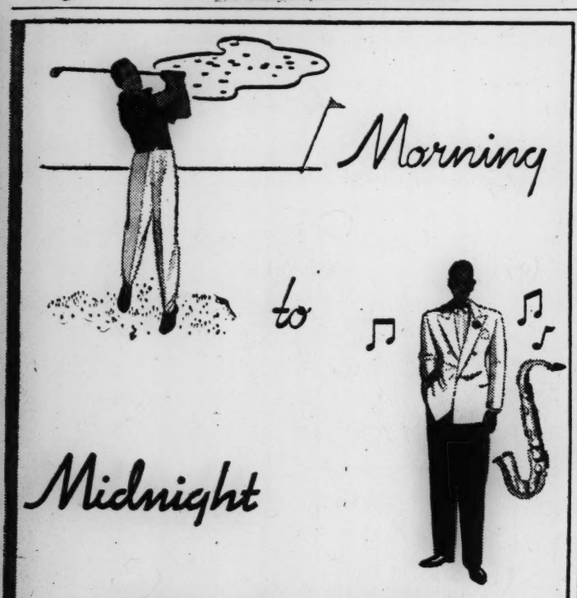

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Foreign Affairs Notebook

America's Moves for Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

American Peace Moves, revival of which was indicated by Secretary Cordell Hull in his speech of June 3, cover a century of persistent efforts.

First Naval Reduction Treaty, one of earliest official moves for limitation, came in 1817 with the Anglo-American Rush-Bagot agreement limiting navies on Lake Ontario to one vessel, not over 100 tons, carrying one 18-pound cannon.

Taft Peace Move in 1910 proposed a world agreement turning navies into international police force. Due to opposition in various quarters it fell through.

A World Court Move in 1916, during the World War, was tacked on to a Naval Appropriation Act looking to summons by the President of a world parley to plan a world court and, in the event of such court materializing, providing for cuts in naval appropriations.

Washington Conference of 1921 was the biggest move to limit arms to date. America, Britain, Japan, France, Italy agreed to limit capital ships to from 10,000 to 35,000 tons, the first three agreeing to a 5-5-3 ratio. Guns and aircraft carriers were similarly limited.

Geneva Naval Conference of 1927 was an effort of President Coolidge to extend the Washington agreement to cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. France and Italy declined to attend. The conference fell through owing to failure of Britain and America to adjust their needs.

The Hoover proposals at the disarmament conference of 1932 involved drastic reduction of land, air, and naval forces, abolition of tanks, chemical warfare, and large mobile guns, reduction by one third of all land armies, over and above police needs, reduction by one third of battleship tonnage.

Further disarmament efforts were halted by discouragement over collapse of the arms conference and the Washington naval treaty, but world-wide hopes have been repeatedly expressed that America should lead a new effort to halt the present arms race, and Secretary Hull last September announced the country's readiness to join any genuine peace effort.

A Monday Feature

President Begins to Sign Bills

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—Rested and in gay mood from a week-end cruise down the New England coast and up the Hudson River, President Roosevelt plunged today into a mass of work—mostly concerned with bills passed by Congress in its closing days.

The President called immediately for secretaries upon his return to his family home here.

He said, at a brief informal press conference on the Poughkeepsie dock, that he would start immediately on the bills which require his signature within the next 10 days if they are to become law.

Mr. Roosevelt declined to answer a question regarding discussion in Washington that a special session of Congress might be called to consider railroad legislation.

He said he would see Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to London, either here or in Washington before the latter returns to his post, but he gave no hint of the subject of their conversation. Ambassador Kennedy arrived in New York today on the Queen Mary.

The President was not decided whether he would leave here for Washington Wednesday or Thursday night.

Discussing his plans for trips from Washington after this one, Mr. Roosevelt expressed hope that he would be able to see the varsity race in the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., regatta on June 27. He speaks at Wilmington, Del., that morning at the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of a colony of Swedes and Finns, and he plans to reach Poughkeepsie, near Hyde Park, that afternoon.

Mr. Roosevelt had been in New England for the wedding in Nahant, Mass., on Saturday of his son, John, to Anne Lindsay Clark. He cruised from Salem, Mass., to Poughkeepsie over the week end in the Government yacht, Potomac. He was accompanied all of the way by his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

United States

California

Belvedere (Marin County): Tiburon Grammar School, 8 p. m., June 28.

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., June 30.

Laundale (auspices Society, Hawthorne): Leuzinger High School Auditorium, East Rosecrans at Osage, 3 p. m., June 26.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 3 p. m., June 26.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., June 27.

Montebello: Montebello High School Auditorium, Whittier Boulevard at Maple Avenue, 3 p. m., June 26.

Monterey: Memory Garden, Old Pacific Building, 8 p. m., June 27. (Note change of place.)

San Diego (Second Church): Russ Auditorium, Russ Boulevard and Thirteenth Street, 8 p. m., June 27.

San Francisco (Third Church): Dreamland Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., June 26.

Stockton: High School Auditorium, San Joaquin and Willow Streets, 8 p. m., June 30.

Turlock: High School Auditorium, Canal Drive, 8:15 p. m., June 27.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 30.

Iowa

Clear Lake: Clear Lake High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 26.

Kentucky

Winchester (auspices First Church Lexington), First Christian Church, 8 p. m., June 28.

Maine

Camden: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 27.
Milo: Milo Town Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 27.
Portland: Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., June 26.

Massachusetts

Marshfield: Church Edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills, 3:30, p. m., June 26.

Michigan

Flint (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 28.
Marine City: Methodist Episcopal Church, Maine and Broadway, 8 p. m., June 30.
Petoskey: High School Auditorium, Howard Street, 3:30 p. m., June 26.

Minnesota

Alexandria: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 26.

New Hampshire

Littleton: Methodist Episcopal Church, Main and Pleasant Streets, 3 p. m., June 26.

South Dakota

Huron: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Illinois Avenue, 8 p. m., June 27.
Lead: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 30.
Rapid City: Alex Johnson Hotel, 8 p. m., June 26.

Washington

Mt. Vernon: Auditorium, Union High School, 8 p. m., June 30.

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue North and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., June 30. Radiocast Station KOL, 1270 kilocycles.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on July 3, 10; also short-wave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m. (E. D. S. T.), 6.04mc, on July 3, Aug. 7, and Sept. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc on July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 26.

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.; KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on July 17, Aug. 21.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 3, Aug. 7, and Sept. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 26, July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m. KFDM, 560kc, on July 3, 17, Aug. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 560kc, on June 26.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on July 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 26, July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on June 26, July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, June 26, July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

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Duce Wants Pact With Britain Put In Force at Once

(Continued from Page 1)

whether Premier Mussolini is ready to accept something less than a complete victory for General Franco. On this British observers are hopeful, but not optimistic.

Another factor which comes into the picture is Premier Juan Negrin's speech at Madrid Sunday. Signor Negrin stated that if the Loyalists were not fighting for Spain's independence from Germany and Italy "the war would not last another moment and not another drop of blood would be shed." He added that what had wiped out the hope of a truce was the fact that "the real enemies" would not allow it.

Though the speech was directed primarily to Spain, especially those in the trenches opposite the Government lines to whom it was sent by loudspeakers, it is thought here that his words have a definite significance for the Non-Intervention Committee, since they are regarded as a definite indication of the Government's willingness to negotiate with General Franco the moment foreigners are withdrawn.

Italy Denies Blame

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 20—The Italian move to have the treaty with Britain made operative before conclusion of the Spanish war shows the growing anxiety that is felt in Fascist quarters over prolongation of the war, the continuance of which is said to be connected exclusively with the large supplies of war materials reaching Republican Spain from France.

The Italians maintain that as far as they are concerned they have loyally observed both the spirit and the letter of the Anglo-Italian pact of April 16, 1938, adding that no blame can be put on Italy if the Non-Intervention Committee has hitherto made no practical progress in its plan for evacuation of foreign volunteers from Spain.

Authorities here ask, Is Italy to suffer from the consequences of acts of other powers, notably Soviet Russia, which are making all sorts of difficulties for the rapid application of the scheme for withdrawal of foreign combatants from Spain, and are thus indirectly preventing the Anglo-Italian pact from being fully applied?

Premier Mussolini has not in the least abandoned his determination to help General Franco win the war, but he is now attempting to induce the British Government to find a way that would enable London to ratify the Anglo-Italian pact without making the actual withdrawal of Italian volunteers from Spain a necessary preliminary to ratification.

Two months have passed since the Anglo-Italian pact was signed and Rome argues that most of its benefits would be lost if its enforcement were to be further delayed.

Judaism Plans Public Campaign Of Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20—The Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis today were joined on plans for a National Association of Jewish Youth and a national campaign of public information about Jews and Judaism. Approved also was the proposed federation of 28 reform congregations in the Greater New York area.

Simultaneously the B'rith Abraham group, in 51st convention here, heard speakers say that "world Nazism" threatens the Jewish race. The charge was made by Samuel Goldstein, Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn, that there was "sufficient propaganda right here in America to give us cause for genuine alarm."

William Weiss, President of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, declared that "a good Jew is a good American," since there was "no contradiction between the ideals of Judaism and those of Democracy," but that both Fascism and Communism were "foes of religion, anti-democratic."

N. Y. Jewish Body Aids Race Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20 — As the Jewish Council of Greater New York ratified the Pittsburgh resolution of last week for co-ordination of activities of the four national organizations of their race in defense of Jewish rights, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman stressed democracy as the vital force against Fascism and Communism to the National Council of Young Israel here yesterday. Only uncompromising devotion to democracy and meticulous respect for the founding principles of democratic Government, the Governor said, could effectively combat philosophies of rule that would destroy individual rights, break down religion and foster class hatred and prejudices.

"We must dedicate ourselves anew to the cause of humanity and justice," he continued. "It is only under democracy that we can hope to have religious tolerance and freedom of conscience. Those who are indifferent to their liberties may lose them.

"We thought that democracy in the twentieth century would be adopted by all civilized countries, but dictatorships have deprived people of their human rights. We cannot close our eyes to the dangers that democracy faces. We gain nothing by adopting either Communism or Fascism. We gain only by the preservation of democracy.

"If social justice dominates and the real spirit of religion is carried out, then hatred will disappear. Live together in harmony and be proud of our tradition."

The Jewish Council meeting, in its action to combine with the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith, and the Jewish Labor Committee for Race Unity in America, heard several speakers.

Librarians Hope to Increase Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Whatever their achievements of the past, the libraries of America are looking to the future with the determination to distribute library service more widely and to increase the efficiency and the facilities of each individual library unit.

Harrison W. Craver, Director of the Engineering Societies' Library in New York, sounded the keynote when the American Library Association began its convention week in Kansas City. He is President of the Association. One-third of the citizens of the United States, he said, did not have access to public libraries. Two-thirds of the existing libraries operate on budgets of less than $2,000 a year.

He presented that situation to more than 2,000 delegates, representing libraries large and small, general and specialized, serving cities, educational institutions, and professional organizations. From the multiplicity of individual units and voluntary organizations which make up the Nation's loosely-knit library system, the answer is to come in meetings scattered through the week.

Readers in Prisons

Ralph R. Shaw told how the Gary, Ind., public library, which he directs, had put book shelves in a trailer which, at small cost, distributed more books than 13 of the City's 14 permanent branch libraries.

Miss Mary U. Rothrock of Knoxville, Tenn., reported that the library service of the TVA, under her direction, sent books to remote mountain regions by pack horse. Dr. Earl G. Swem told how a sunny "browsing" room in the library at William and Mary College, of which he is in charge, competes successfully with the corner drug store for the idle hours of the students.

Convicts in Federal prisons do five times as much reading as the average citizen, and all of it is carefully selected, the librarians were told by Lee G. Williams, Supervising Librarian of Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions. The value of a good novel to a troubled mind was presented in another address by Mr. Shaw, who argued that libraries for the mental welfare of the citizens were of as much value to a City as parks and playgrounds for physical well-being, although cities provided much less revenue for the libraries.

Nor is the promotion of library service restricted to the librarians' profession. More than 750 persons attended the Friends of the Library luncheon, which has become an annual feature of the Association's conventions. Lady Tweedsmuir, wife of the Governor General of Canada, addressed the meeting by radio from Oxford, England, told of her work in the establishment of traveling libraries in the prairie provinces of Canada in the drought years. M. M. Harris, editor of the San Antonio Express, told another convention group of efforts to spread libraries throughout the vast area of Texas, but said that so far 4,000,000 persons remain without such service. Mr. Harris is President of the Association of Texas Library Trustees.

Milton J. Ferguson

Who Became President of the American Library Association at the Closing Session of Its Kansas City Convention. He Is Chief Librarian of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library

Microfilm Aids Work

The librarians took stock of their facilities and their books, being aided in the latter work by several well-known writers.

Outstanding among the new facilities in their discussions was the use of microfilm to record the contents of rare books. A small roll of film will reproduce a large book, and in this form the book may be lent to libraries or other borrowers without danger of loss. The receiving library must have a projecting device, through which the film may be read, but possession of such a device at comparatively small cost opens to the small library the facilities of its larger brothers, bringing into closer co-operation the independent library units.

In regard to the material on their shelves, the librarians heard themselves called by Zona Gale, author, "the high priests of books." Miss Gale likened the library to an ancient temple whose halls were lined with urns containing rare spices; and the librarian to the priest who dispensed those fragrances, and instructed the receiver in their use.

With its Kansas City setting, the convention appropriately heard from writers of the Middle West and Southwest. Besides Miss Gale, others were J. Frank Dobie; W. S. Campbell, who writes under the name of Stanley Vestal, and Paul Horgan, all of whom have published books on the early days of the West. The librarians also heard Mrs. John Gasparotti of Moberly, Mo., whose novel, "Young Doctor Galahad", recently won the $10,000 Dodd, Mead prize.

Considerable attention was paid to children's books which, it was pointed out, really have come into their own only in comparatively recent years. Miss Helen Ferris of New York, editor of the Junior Literary Guild, said that the old idea that every story for children must teach a lesson, had been discarded, although publishers were careful to see that the ethics of such works were good. Children's books today are chosen for good writing and authenticity, she explained. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hamilton, children's and young people's editor of Harcourt, Brace & Co., said the young readers were not easily deceived by poorly written or untrue books; and that they were often more honest in their reaction to and criticism of books than were adults.

As the convention ended Saturday, Milton J. Ferguson, librarian of the public library of Brooklyn, N. Y., became President of the Association, succeeding Mr. Craver. Ralph Munn of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh was chosen President-elect, to succeed Mr. Ferguson at the next annual convention.

Around the World by Air

(Continued from Page 1)

accomplishment for at least 10 years."

His words were prophetic. Mr. Martin said, too, that fear is the great enemy of aeronautics as it is of all progress, that machinery is not perfect, that emergencies happen in the air as over the kitchen stove, but that if one only remains calm that intelligence can find a way out of any difficulty.

No Speed Record

I am out for no speed record on this trip. To go around the world in a mere handful of days may be dramatic. It serves to focus attention on the achievements of air traffic and to push the industry to new achievement. But such deeds are for pilots. To those who just go along for the ride like you—and you—and you—and me—the emphasis should be less on speed and more on the development of technical and human efficiency which reduces the number of accidents. One should study changes taking place in world history, what the airplane means in building tolerance and understanding among peoples and nations, in widening individual horizons, in increasing the sum total of human knowledge and capacities.

What matters to us is that which we can see with our own eyes in the short span of time of an airplane trip. I have no patience with the cliché that you see little from the air. It requires prodigious effort, long toilsome climbing to arrive at one peak in the Andes for a view of the surrounding peaks and valleys. But from the air the whole vista of mountains and plateaus is spread out for miles and miles. And as for over-water flying there are few things more beautiful in the world, than the everchanging play of light on the sea, the fascinating, endless variety of pictures. A passenger from Honolulu to San Francisco once told me that he watched not only all day but all night lest he should miss something.

Triumph Over Air

I am going by air because that means within a few weeks I can stand on the Acropolis, walk through the streets of Cairo, hear the lions roar near Nairobi and watch the Taj Mahal in the moonlight, learn whether Singapore and Bangkok and Rangoon are as picturesque as their names, drop in on faraway Australia for a few days, get a glimpse of China from Hong Kong, and above all span the Pacific Ocean.

The crossing of the Atlantic by passenger airplanes will be a triumph but even that will not equal the 11,500-mile trip across the Pacific from Hong Kong to San Francisco. If an airplane starts from Long Island and proceeds eastward it is more or less bound to reach some coast, whether it be Ireland or Africa. But on the wide reaches of the Pacific it means something to have a course charted which brings the ship unfailingly to a tiny mile-wide island.

I am grateful that I can remember on this flight what I was told in London before my first air trip across the channel. "Look up and not down," was the friendly advice. "Don't chain yourself to the earth by watching it too closely. Take your place in the clouds. Make them your home. That will give you freedom from anything that might bother."

In 22,000 miles around South America the promise of those words never failed.

All the world loves a flier, it would seem. The tailor devising a one-pound lace traveling suit mumbles, "I pray you come back safely." Hundreds of messages come by letter, by telegram, by cable. That champion friend of newspaperwomen, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wires from the White House "good luck and best wishes for a very interesting and successful trip."

A carefully-traced letter informs me that a teacher whom I have never seen has told her classes about the trip and that the fourth and fifth grades of the demonstration school in Glassboro, N. J., will go with me "on the map" and that they wish me "safe return to the United States."

All the affection and all the interest are sustaining as the Nieuw Amsterdam plows steadily toward England for my start with Imperial Airways on a trip which will not be finished until I have done rings around the world and again crossed the Atlantic by air with Pan American Airways on its first passenger flight, the only representative of a single newspaper who will be taken on the trip.

There is no room for regret even in the canceling of the Zeppelin so that I cannot girdle the world completely by air before the Atlantic crossing with Pan American. As I approach the flight, which will begin and end in England on the maiden eastward voyage of "the ship of tomorrow," I remember that the great superliner on which I am a passenger was built by a tiny nation, the Netherlands, whose population is practically the same as that of London, but which nevertheless has created the third largest colonial empire in the world. And I welcome this additional proof that "all things are possible."

Rescue Work Cuts Toll In Fatal Train Crash

MILES CITY, Mont., June 20 (AP)—The skillful and cool-headed rescue work of members of the crew and passengers were credited today with preventing the fatality toll from greatly exceeding the 40 persons now thought to have been lost, following the collapse of a bridge near here carrying the Milwaukee Railroad's "Olympian" flyer into a swollen stream yesterday. Efforts to raise the last car remaining embedded in silt had not yet been successful today.

Custer Creek, where the plunge occurred, suddenly had reached the stage of a torrent and washed out the bridge just before the train arrived in the dark of night. A track walker reported that shortly before the waters of the creek were at normal stage.

WPA Primes Oysters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Two oyster rehabilitation units were started in this County recently. One is near Port Orange and the other is just south of New Smyrna Beach. This is a part of the oyster rehabilitation work started by the Works Progress Administration in 40 counties. The Florida coast from Fernandina to Miami on the Atlantic and from Pensacola to Fort Myers on the Gulf of Mexico are potential oyster-producing areas.

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Harlan Setup: Consequences If Unionism Takes Firm Hold

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARLAN, Ky., June 20—Why Harlan County operators and employers resist the union so bitterly is a question difficult for an outside observer to fathom. Their contention is that they can save money by signing a union contract. Those who have done so have raised the rent of their company houses to the contract maximum and cut their wages to the contract scales. They claim that this cuts their operating costs.

A major reason is undoubtedly the fact that Harlan operators have always in the past been a law unto themselves. They are unused to giving labor a voice in the operation of their business, and they fear that to do so would seriously hamper their operations. They believe also that behind the union organizing campaign is the unseen hand of operators in other sections of the United States who are anxious to reduce Harlan's competitive position in the coal market by saddling it with higher labor costs.

Introduces Details

A labor contract unquestionably introduced new details into the operation of a Harlan mine. In a non-union mine if the driver of a train of mine cars encounters a loose piece of track he repairs it himself. In a union mine he probably has to wait until a track man can come to do it. In a non-union mine, a miner can stay overtime and finish up loading a particular quantity of coal which he has shot down. In a union mine overtime means time-and-a-half pay, which means in turn that the operator has the miner leave an unfinished job as it stands when his seven hours are up.

A contract also means a checkweighman—a man employed by the miners themselves who stands at the scales and checks the weight of cars coming from the mine to see that each miner is paid for the amount of coal he actually loads. Checkweighmen were unknown in Harlan before the days of union agitation. Today only three of the 26 non-union mines have installed these functionaries, although Kentucky law requires one wherever the employees desire it.

Monitor Series On Harlan Trial

An unusually perplexing case of labor relations is presented by Harlan County, Ky.—the high, remote, mountain-circled realm dominated by coal and ruled by the ancient family type of social organization, which is now under intense national scrutiny because of the Harlan labor trial.

In an adjoining article, the last of a series of five, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at the trial explains why the labor problems in this area have reached such a pitch of intensity.

Ends Personal Contact

A contract also seems to mean in practice an end to the friendly personal relationship between miner and operator which is characteristic of the better mining camps in Harlan. When the union has come in the employer has generally, in effect, told his employees that in case of trouble they can go to their union, and washes his hands of their affairs.

An essential element in the Harlan labor situation, as it also is in the sharecropper problem in Arkansas, is the company commissary or store. The mining camps where 60,000 of Harlan's mining families live are with few exceptions not communities. The average camp has about 200 houses. All the houses are on company property. There are usually a few, but very poor, stores in the vicinity. But the miner who wants a good selection of food, clothing, or furniture has a choice of either going in to Harlan, which is 30 miles away from some of the camps, or buying from the company commissary. This latter's greatest attractiveness to the miner is that he does not need cash—provided he is in good standing with the company.

The result is that the company store has in practice a virtual monopoly on the trade of the residents of the camp.

Tales of Extravagance

There are extravagant tales current in labor quarters that some of the Harlan County mines are operated by the profits from the commissary. It was impossible to tell from personal observation to what extent prices may or may not be out of range.

If there is any inordinate profit it does not show on any books which were exhibited to the writer.

This company store system in conjunction with scrip tends to make the miner economically dependent on the employer. He is normally in debt to the company, sometimes as much as $500. The writer was shown accounts which ran as high as this.

Change Believed Certain

Whatever the merits of the case which the Government has brought against Harlan's coal operators in Federal Court for criminal conspiracy against labor, and whatever the outcome of this case at the hands of the jury, the Harlan system appears bound to change.

A blow has already been struck at it by the new Kentucky statute which forbids the direct employment of a Deputy Sheriff by an employer. Beginning on the first of June deputies are selected by the State and paid by the State from assessments on the employer. No man who has ever been indicted on a criminal charge can serve. Most of the 22 Deputy Sheriffs on trial now are barred from further pursuance of their accustomed calling.

Unionism has at last driven an opening wedge into Harlan. Ten mines have signed contracts with the United Mine Workers of America. Six more have company unions. The United Mine Workers have an office in Harlan, and their organizers come and go freely and safely.

The outside world and outside ideas have broken into Harlan.

The company commissary and "scrip" have not yet been challenged. But more and more the commissaries are marking prices on their goods.

One reform which would undoubtedly be valuable would be to have the commissaries stop selling hard liquor. In a few it is not sold. Prevalence of drunkenness among miners is the stock justification company operators give for the Deputy Sheriff system. Visiting one commissary on Sunday it was noticeable that the hard liquor shelves were empty. It was explained that the Saturday night demand had exhausted the supply.

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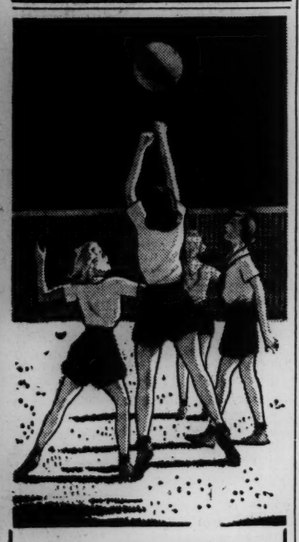

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British Mark Fourth Centennial of Open Bible

King Henry VIII in 1538 ordered Bibles placed in all parish churches of the land for the first time in English history.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—Special services were held yesterday throughout Great Britain in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the order of Henry VIII that the English Bible be placed in all parish churches in the land. Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregationalist, and Methodist churches joined in this nation-wide activity.

The actual date of King Henry's "injunctions" was Oct. 11, 1538, but the month of June was chosen by a National Council organized to arrange the celebrations as being more suitable than the autumn.

The placing of the Bible in parish churches for the first time brought ordinary Englishmen into living contact with the Scriptures. The actual Bible used in the Cathedral services at St. Paul's, London, was burned in the Great Fire in 1666, but many hundreds of persons have been to see an exactly similar volume in the Cathedral which has been on exhibition during the past few months.

This translation was made by a Yorkshireman, Miles Coverdale, who was educated at Cambridge, and who acted on the instructions of Archbishop Cranmer.

The title page says that it is "truly translated after the veryte of the Hebrewe and Greeke texts by ye dylygent study of dyverse excellent learned men, expert in the forsayde tongues. Prynted by Rychard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch."

Placed in Every Church

Copies of this translation were put in every parish church, but within a comparatively short time strong efforts were made by the Government to restrict Bible reading as closely as possible.

It was ordained in 1543, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, that "no woman (unless she be noble or gentle woman), no artificers, apprentices, journeymen, servingmen, under the degree of yeomen . . . husbandmen or labourers" should read or use any part of the Bible. An exception was made, however, in the case of Cranmer's Bible, known as the Great Bible.

Yesterday's services were the culmination of a series of celebrations. In the Albert Hall, London, more than 7,000 members of the Scripture Union and Children's Special Service Mission met in honor of Henry's "injunctions." These members represented 1,000,000 readers of the Bible in 90 languages.

A series of lectures on the Bible, opened by the Dean, Dr. W. R. Matthews, was given in St. Paul's, and Viscount Sankey delivered the first of several radio talks on "The Splendor of the Bible." On Friday a national service, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, was held in St. Paul's.

Schools Join in Observances

Celebrations also played a great part in the schools of the Country. The National Council brought out a syllabus of study in connection with the anniversary of which about 70,000 copies were demanded by public, elementary, and secondary schools within a very short time. The London County Council also prepared a special pamphlet to help teachers to give lessons in accordance with this syllabus.

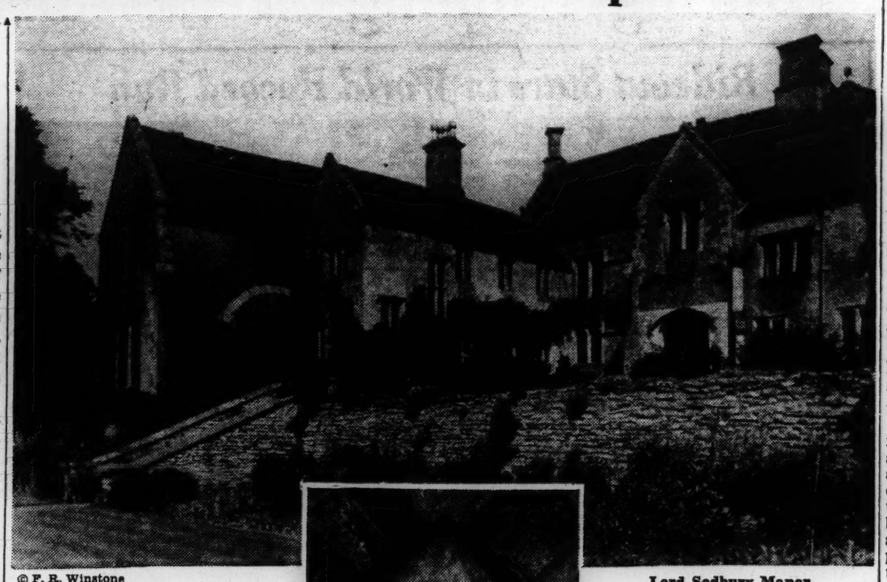
One of the items that aroused the deepest interest at the St. Paul's exhibition was a copy of the translation of the New Testament made by William Tyndale, an Oxford man, in 1525. This translation was printed on the Continent. Of the first 6,000 copies, only two incomplete copies and one fragment remain. The second surviving copy is in the Baptist College in Bristol. This translation contains the first English printed version ever made of the Lord's Prayer. It reads as follows: "O oure father which art in heven, halowed be thy name. Let thy kingdome come. Thy wyll be fulfilled, as well in erth, as it ys in heven. Geve vs this daye oure dayly breede. And forgeve vs oure treaspases, even as we forgeve oure trespacers. And leade vs not into temptacion: but delyver vs from evell. For thyne is the kyngedome and the power, and the glorye for ever. Amen."

Tyndale's Pentateuch Shown

The book known as the Lindisfarne Gospels is the central feature of an exhibition at the British Museum, opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This volume, the most beautiful extant specimen of Anglo-Saxon manuscript, was issued about the year 700 by Eadfrith, Bishop of Lindisfarne. It is a copy of Jerome's Latin translation (Vulgate) of the Gospels, with Anglo-Saxon interlineations and glosses.

Another item that attracts great attention is the only extant copy of Tyndale's "Book of Jonah," translated in 1531. Also on view is Tyndale's Pentateuch (1530), the first part of the Old Testament to be put into English.

During the past year the Scriptures have been translated into the thousandth foreign tongue. The Gospel of John was put into Sakata by the British and Foreign Bible Society. During this year 12 new languages have been added to the Society's list, which includes 723 foreign tongues. Eight of the additions were for Africa, and one each for Oceania, Europe, South America, and Asia. The number of volumes of Scripture circulated during the 12 months was 11,318,575.



© F. R. Winstone
Here Tyndale Worked

Plaque in Tyndale's Honor

Each Defendant In Harlan Case To Get Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 20—The long roll of Harlan defendants against the Federal Government's charge of criminal conspiracy to defraud labor of freedom to organize was whittled down again this morning just before the defense opened its case. Government attorneys asked for dismissal of the indictment against Elmer D. Hall, Superintendent of Three Point Coal Company, and also of the Company he represents.

The case against two other defendant operators and their respective companies was ruled out by Judge H. Church Ford, after the Government rested its case last week. There are now, therefore, a total of six defendants who have been eliminated from the extraordinary list of men and companies brought together here in one of the biggest mass trials in American judicial history. The total left now is 56, 16 companies, 18 operators, and 22 former Deputy Sheriffs.

Statute Holds

In setting the stage for the defense, another important change in proceedings was made by Judge Ford, who ruled at the last moment that the case of each individual defendant could be taken up severally. He said, in Chambers, that he had given thought over the week end to a Kentucky statute guaranteeing any individual on trial on a criminal charge a separate trial. Previously he had ordered the defense to put all of its defendants who intend to testify on the stand before any other witnesses were called.

The change is considered important by the defense. While it does not give them the freedom they originally requested to present their case in the form of a chronological sequence of events, it does permit them at least to separate the activities of each of the individual defendants and put their case in better order than if they had been forced to carry not only the threat of separate alleged incidents, but also of the separate case of each defendant through the entire period of their defense.

The Judge's morning ruling forced a quick change in defense strategy. While they still intend to base their case on the contention that labor organizers were initially responsible for much of Harlan's long period of anti-union violence because of the battle of Evarts of 1931 as a result of which, it is contended, popular resentment in Harlan expressed itself by personal retaliation unconnected with the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, this contention will have to be unfolded gradually from time to time, not presented as the first move, under the new procedure.

Weak Eliminated

The Government's decision over the week end to ask for the dismissal of the charges against Mr. Hall and his Company indicated a conscious effort on the part of the prosecution to eliminate from the roll of defendants as many as possible of the weaker cases in order not to prejudice its case against those others whom they consider relatively more guilty of having attempted to shut unionism out of the mountain fastnesses of Harlan County.

It is noticeable that while a number of operators and companies have at various stages been dropped from the list of defendants, not a single man who had been a Deputy Sheriff has been eliminated. If, as is rumored in the corridors of the Federal Court building here, defense attorneys are particularly interested in freeing operators and companies from any shadow of blame for acts of violence which have allegedly been committed by Deputy Sheriffs, the new order of procedure for the defense will facilitate such an outcome.

Joseph C. Harsch

Georgia's Cotton Acreage Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Georgia cotton growers are scheduled for an increase of allotments in acreage of approximately four per cent or about 73,000 acres, as the result of the amended Federal law, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration reports.

The allotments are to be granted so that the small farm gets a larger increase than the large farm.

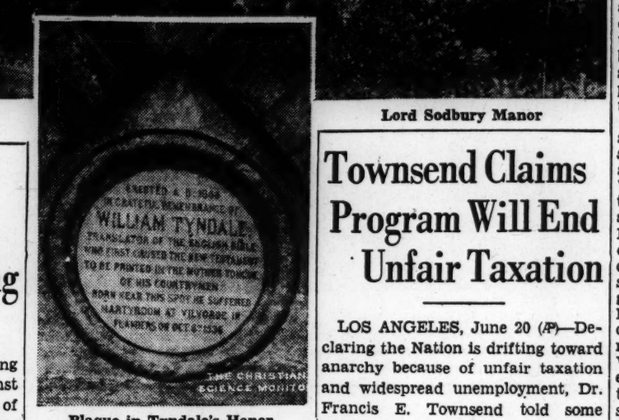
Richmond's Trees Get Organized Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — First steps toward a permanent organization to conserve Richmond's shade trees were taken at a meeting of a committee of 17 civic and garden club women in the Hotel John Marshall here recently.

Mrs. J. Mc C. D. Greathead, President of the Richmond Housewives' League, was elected Chairman of the committee, which was appointed by Mrs. Greathead at the direction of a motion passed by a general meeting on the tree situation.

The movement springs from widespread objections to the cutting down of a number of shade trees in West Cary Street.



Lord Sodbury Manor

Townsend Claims Program Will End Unfair Taxation

LOS ANGELES, June 20 (AP)—Declaring the Nation is drifting toward anarchy because of unfair taxation and widespread unemployment, Dr. Francis E. Townsend told some 20,000 followers rallied in the Coliseum here for the Third National Townsend Convention his plan would restore prosperity.

The founder of the pension movement which bears his name redefined his program as follows, in an opening address last night:

A system of taxation which will compell everybody to pay taxes at the same rate on the use he makes of the public market.

Use of tax money in creating and building an expanding market, partly by paying old age pensions.

Election to the Congress of men who will concern themselves with nothing but the general welfare of all the people.

The Townsend plan, he explained, calls for a tax of 2 per cent on all business transactions engaged in for profit.

"Our program contains the essential ingredients of business success," he said. "To build a buyers' market, to convert the army—now nearly 50,000,000 strong—which has lost its ability to buy into an army of liberal buyers is the task now ahead of us."

Russell R. Hand, member of the Townsend Pension Plan Washington Legislative Commission, told the convention today the plan is a way out of the recession.

"Everything which has been tried during the past eight or nine years to stem the tide of destruction of the greatest depression in our history has failed, utterly, to give us any lasting improvement," he said, "and we are in the throes of graver economic difficulties than we have ever been."

Mr. Hand called the Townsend plan "a great deal more important than an old-age pension.

"It is a pay-as-we-go national recovery measure which solves at once the problems of unemployment, old age security, relief, business, industrial, and agricultural stagnation, and which destroys the motives for three-fourths of the crime committed in our nation," he said.

"It will do all of those things through forcing idle, stagnated money and credit into beneficial use. . . . as the prospective aged beneficiaries are distributed."

U. S. in Olympic Games at Tokyo Hit by N. Y. Times

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—The New York Times, in its lead editorial today, came out in opposition to United States' participation in the 1940 Olympic Games in Tokyo.

Raising the question as to whether the games "actually do . . . promote peace and good will," the newspaper says:

"Peace and good will were not promoted by the Berlin meetings (in 1936) even though the German Government saw to it that the groans of the victims in the concentration camps were not audible to the Olympic spectators. Peace and good will will not be promoted by the Tokyo meetings, even though, as one Japanese spokesman put it, 'the struggle in China has no bearing on the situation; the conflict is being carried on far away.'

"When governments appropriate money for the Olympiads, as Germany did in 1936 and Japan is doing in preparation for 1940, and when the same governments at the same time deliberately and arrogantly offend against our common humanity, sport does not 'transcend all political or racial considerations.' When our athletes went to Germany in 1936 they lent themselves, in a measure, however unwillingly, to Nazi propaganda. If they go to Japan in 1940 they will seem to be bestowing approval on a Government which has lost the right to command it. . . .

"We have the opportunity, by refusing to take part in the twelfth Olympiad, if it is held in Tokyo, of expressing a moral judgment which hurts none except those whose consciences are, or ought to be, sensitive."

'End Class Hatred,' Pleads Dr. Angell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 20—A plea for the end of class hatred was made by Dr. James Rowland Angell, former President of Yale University at the University of Pennsylvania Commencement exercises in Convention Hall.

"Not the least unhappy feature of the present situation is the widespread distrust of all the great agencies of our common life which is at present abroad," Dr. Angell told the 1579 graduating seniors.

"There appears to be a strong presumption that any man who has won a place of distinction has done so by disreputable means. The preachers of class hatred and distrust of success of any kind are to be met with on every hand.

"Such an attitude," he continued, "reflects a spirit of moral defeatism, which is a stupid and paralyzing doctrine, and one peculiarly uncongenial to normal youth."

Coast Guard Escort For Royal Party

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20 (AP)—Four Coast Guard cutters received orders today to escort Crown Prince Adolf of Sweden and his royal party during a marine ceremony here next Monday commemorating the first landing of Swedes in Delaware 300 years ago.

Charles H. Gant, Director of water transportation for the program, announced the vessels would lead a parade from the Swedish liner Kungsholm where the royal party will be quartered, to the site of the Swedes' first landing.

There the Crown Prince, the Crown Princess, their son, Bertil, and an official delegation will step ashore and be greeted by President Roosevelt.

The yacht Potomac, bearing the President will anchor in the Christina River an hour after the Crown Prince arrives on the Kungsholm, Director Gant said.

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De Valera's Strength Raised By Success in Eire Polls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, June 20—Premier Eamon de Valera has gained a success beyond general expectations in the Eire elections.

The latest test votes, following those of less than a year ago, were precipitated by Mr. de Valera's determination to free himself from the necessity of relying on Labor support for his majorities. Appealing to the country, he declared that a "strong Government" was impossible under such circumstances and threatened if not given a working majority to strive for the abolition of the proportional representation system of voting, which he held responsible for the stalemate situation.

The elections were the quietest for years and considerable public apathy was apparent. On the average only about 70 per cent of the electors voted. The big surprise of the results has been the marked setback to Labor, which with only 13 seats in the last Dail, nevertheless played an important role in holding the balance of power.

There is a quip just now with some truth in it that the enthusiasm has gone out of Irish politics since Mr. de Valera made peace with Whitehall through the Anglo-Eire treaty. Certainly the elections have shown a surprising turn about, with Mr. de Valera, formerly the chief chastiser of Britain, now in the role of a champion of Anglo-Eire friendship, while Mr. William T. Cosgrave, who for many years has led the Fine Gael Party, in quest of better relations with England, is now found severely critizing Mr. de Valera's plan of voluntary co-operation with Britain in defense, with the Eire ports handed back to Eire's sovereignty under the terms of the recent agreement.

Perhaps this new complication in the proverbially-puzzling Irish politics caused the comparatively small vote. At all events, there is considerable relief today that the stalemate has been removed and politicians can get back together again.

Mr. de Valera has fought the election more on personality than on any special program, so the future trend in internal events in Eire is uncertain, but with the benefits coming from the peace with England there is a sense of optimism. All the Ministers were re-elected, so the Cabinet is expected to be much the same.

History Filmed For Year 4000

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Whether Hollywood likes it or not, people living in the year 4000 will be able to see and hear today's history in the making.

Although a Hollywood chemist estimated the maximum duration of film at 25 years, Government researchists said no apparent limit has yet been found.

The Bureau of Standards recently completed "accelerated aging" tests in which films in six months went through the effects of 50 years' storage in a cool dark room.

These tests showed that cellulose, or explosive, film, would last from 50 to 100 years. The newer safety, or acetate, film "may be preserved for much longer periods," the experts declared. Unofficially, they put the figure at "several hundred years."

Any film worth keeping could be copied and preserved, John G. Bradly of the National Archives in clarity. The Hollywood man estimated 33 per cent loss for each copy made.

N. Y. C. Negro Welfare Championed Anew

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Taking a new step in its social service field, the Welfare Council of New York City yesterday established a committee on Negro welfare with Lester B. Granger, of the National Urban League, as Secretary. Mr. Granger was Secretary of the league workers' bureau for four years and in that office had directed a nation-wide program of education for Negro labor. More recently he made a statewide study on the conditions of the urban colored population for a commission appointed by the Legislature.

On the Welfare Council committee his function will be the study of existing social service facilities available to the Negro population of Greater New York, with a view to strengthening and co-ordinating services and planning for new services where the need exists.

The Council's decision to enter this field was based on the fact that 350,000 Negroes of New York City frequently meet inadequate social welfare aid as one of the lowest income groups in the city.

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HARVEY NICHOLS of KNIGTSBRIDGE

Red Birds to Invade During Winning Streak—Big Green Nine Is Sure of a Tie

Cardinals Here Tomorrow For Three-Game Bee Series

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The sixth-place St. Louis Cardinals, who gave signs of rejuvenation yesterday by winning a Polo Grounds double-header from the New York Giants, move into the visiting clubhouse at the Allston Beehive tomorrow and stay for three days. Their arrival marks the continuation of a series that is now led by the Bees, four victories to three.

In fifth place, the Bees are not seriously threatened by a Cardinal spurt, but currently are interested in climbing back into the first division of the National League. They did it on Saturday, but dropped out yesterday when the Cincinnati Reds beat them, 14 to 1.

Cincinnati Second

However, the pennant race continues close, and there is little difference between the leaderships of the first and second divisions. At the top of the standing, the Giants are only five contests in front of the locals. Cincinnati, in second place as a result of that triumph yesterday, was this morning three games behind the pace, and two in front of the Bees.

Following the Cardinals, the Pittsburgh Pirates come to Boston for a four-game series that may develop into a sizzler for fourth place. The Buccs are here for singles Friday and Saturday, and a double-header on Sunday.

Danny MacFayden, Manager Casey Stengel's ace, will not pitch in the Cardinal series, but he probably will be ready to face the Pirates. Hit on the back of his pitching hand in the fourth inning of the washed-out second game with the Reds yesterday, the Deacon was forced into temporary retirement. For a while it was thought the hand was broken. A week's rest, however, should make the veteran as good as new. He has won six games and lost only two, beating the Phillies, Dodgers, Cardinals, Reds, Giants and Cubs. He is anxious to complete the circuit by adding the Pirates.

Garms' Streak

The hitting streak of Debs Garms continued yesterday. The Texan has now connected in 18 straight games. Starting in the first game of the May 30 double-header with the Giants, the little left-hander has swelled his average by way of 27 hits in 66 times up. Twenty-seven out of 66 figures .409, which increases his 1938 mark to .352. It has been a long time since a Bee regular attained such a high mark approaching the half-way point in the season.

At 18 straight, Garms is a threat to the National League record of 33 games, established by Rogers Hornsby of the Cardinals in 1922. Rajah made 68 hits from Aug. 13 to Sept. 19, for a modern standard.

However, before the turn of the century, Willie Keeler of the Baltimore Orioles and Bill Dahlen of the old Chicago Cubs, set up marks that surpass that of Hornsby. Keeler hit safely in 44 consecutive games, and Dahlen in 42. The American League record belongs to George Sisler, who went through 41 games in a St. Louis Browns uniform.

Saved by Rain

Paid attendance at the Beehive yesterday was 34,511, according to Secretary John Quinn. An even larger turnout might have taxed the capacity of the Allston park except for the threat of rain, which finally succeeded in halting the twin bill. There were two out in the last of the fifth, with the Reds leading by 1 to 0, when a cloudburst chased the athletes into the clubhouse. Had one more batter been retired, the visitors would have won two games instead of one.

The crowd turned out to watch sensational young Johnny Vander Meer make a bid for this third no-hitter. Johnny won his eighth game in 10 starts, and his seventh in succession, but saw his hitless inning streak broken by Debs Garms in the fourth frame of the opener.

In capturing seven in a row, Vander Meer has allowed only 22 base hits, an average of slightly more than three per game. Only four runs have been scored by opponents. This record challenges the greatest pitching streaks in the history of baseball. The apple-cheeked Dutchman should easily reach the 20-victory class in his freshman year.

By winning seven out of nine during the past week, the touring Red Sox gained sole possession of second place in the American League race and this morning were only a game and a half in back of the leading Indians.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Kansas City—Bobby Riggs defeats Don McNeill, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4, to win the Missouri Valley tennis championship; pairs with John Shostrom to beat McNeill and Hal Surface in the doubles final.

New York—Mrs. Carolin Babcock Stark defeats Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch, 6—4, 7—5, to win New York state women's tennis title in match between former Californians.

Baltimore — German weight-lifting team hoists aggregate of 3,932½ pounds against 3,894 for U. S. team to win "world" title.

Ithaca, N. Y.—California crews sweep three-race regatta with Cornell, varsity winning three-mile race in 15m. 51s., for new course record.

Madison, Wis.—Washington varsity crew defeats Wisconsin by three lengths to complete sweep of three races.

Colorado Springs—Beatrice Barrett defeats Helen Hoffman, 6 and 4, to win women's Western open golf title.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Frank Strafaci takes Metropolitan amateur golf championship, beating Willie Turnesa, 3 and 1.

Ponte Verda Beach, Fla.—Carl Dann, Jr., routs Jennings Gordon, 8 and 7, to win Southern amateur golf title.

Bedminster, N. J.—Harvard wins intercollegiate outdoor polo championship, routing Yale 7-1.

Chicago—Frank Kovacs, Elwood Cooke and other seeded favorites win in early rounds of the National Clay-Courts tennis championships.

Princeton, N. J.—Glenn Cunningham wins Princeton invitation mile in 4m. 7.2s., one of the fastest times in history, then finishes two yards behind Wayne Rideout, who betters world record with 3m. 00.3s., three-quarter mile race.

Minneapolis — Southern California, scoring 69¾ points, wins National Collegiate A. A. team title for fourth straight year. Three meet records fall as Louis Zamperini wins mile in 4m. 8.3s., Walter Mehl takes two miles in 9m. 11.1s., and Dave Albritton and Gil Cruter tie at 6ft. 8¾in. in high jump.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

Gerald Walker, White Sox, and Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox—Walker's two-run homer gave Chicago 3—2 first-game victory; Foxx hit four-for-four as Boston won second, 6—1.

Paul Waner and Johnny Rizzo, Pirates—Waner hit two homers and Rizzo three, driving in eight and nine runs, respectively, as Bucs routed Phillies twice.

George McQuinn and Mel Almada, Browns—Led attack on Yankees with five hits each in double-header.

Johnny Vander Meer and Frank McCormick, Reds—Vander Meer pitched four-hitter and McCormick hit four times in 14—1 triumph over Bees.

Buddy Lewis, Senators—Led attack on Tigers with three hits, scoring twice.

Tot Pressnell, Dodgers, and Clay Bryant, Cubs—Pressnell pitched Brooklyn to 6—2 opening victory; Bryant gave only one hit up to ninth as Cubs won nightcap, 4—3.

Johnnie Humphries, Indians—Limited Athletics to two hits in six innings of relief pitching.

Joe Stripp and Roy Henshaw, Cardinals—Stripp's 12th inning single drove in winning runs in opener; Henshaw pitched seven-hit second game against Giants.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	33	20	.623
Boston	32	22	.593
New York	30	21	.588
Washington	30	29	.508
Detroit	28	28	.500
Philadelphia	24	29	.453
Chicago	19	31	.380
St. Louis	17	33	.320

Results June 18

St. Louis 1, New York 0.
Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 5, Washington 3.
Boston 4, Chicago 3 (12 innings).

Results June 19

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Boston 6, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 10, New York 9.
St. Louis 7, New York 7 (8 innings).
Washington 10, Detroit 6.

Ontario Paper Mill to Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—International Paper Company's mill at Hawkesbury, Ont., will close down until July 4 due to lack of orders.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	34	21	.618
Cincinnati	29	22	.569
Chicago	32	25	.561
Pittsburgh	29	23	.558
Boston	26	23	.531
St. Louis	23	29	.442
Brooklyn	23	32	.418
Philadelphia	14	35	.286

Results June 18

New York 5, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 2, Chicago 1.
Boston 7, Cincinnati 4
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 2.

Results June 19

Pittsburgh 14, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 16, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 8, New York 7. (12 innings)
St. Louis 4 New York 2.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 2.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 14, Boston 1.

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Rideout Stars in World Record Run

Wide World

Scene at the Half-Mile Turn in the Three-Quarter Mile Race in Princeton Invitation Track and Field Meet. Left to Right—Ray Mahannah, Drake; Leslie MacMitchell, New York; Glenn Cunningham, Curb Exchange; Gene Venzke, Curb Exchange; Ralph Schwartzkopf, Michigan, and the Ultimate Winner, Wayne Rideout of North Texas State Teachers College. Rideout's Time: 3m. 0.3s.

Budge Starts Title Defense At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England, June 20 (AP)—Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., holder of every major world tennis championship, opened the defense of his all-England title today with an easy victory over Kenneth C. Gandar-Dower of England. The scores were 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

The big Californian, who was given the customary honor of playing the first match of the tournament on the center court, slapped the ball with majestic indifference and seldom left the baseline. Gandar-Dower's soft lobbing game was pie for Don.

Henner Henkel of Germany, another seeded star, opened with a 6—2, 6—0, 6—2 victory over D. M. Bull of England, while Kho Sin Kie of China eliminated Herbert Hare of England, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

The opening day was clear and sunshiny, and the usual "Wimbledon weather" was promised for the big fortnight.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England's No. 1 player, was carried to five sets before he managed to eliminate the comparatively unknown Briton, Eric Filby, 4—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

After winning the first set by forcing Austin into errors, Filby himself was guilty of numerous mistakes off his backhand in the second. The youngster drove beautifully to Austin's backhand and smashed Bunny's returns at the net to win the third; but the veteran internationalist rallied to take the last two sets.

Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakian ace, advanced to the second round with a 6—3, 7—5, 6—3 victory over G. W. S. Fitt of England.

Franz Kukuljevic of Yugoslavia, who pushed Budge in the French hard-court championships, was forced to five sets before he beat D. W. Butler, English Davis Cup player, 2—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

William Robertson, one of the five Americans entered in the men's singles, was eliminated by B. Maneff of Switzerland, 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Christian Boussus of France and L. Hecht of Czechoslovakia also advanced into the second round, the former beating L. Shaffi of England, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5, and the latter, F. D. Leyland, also of England, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Archie San Romani ran second fastest mile in history, 4:07.2, to beat Don Lash by inches in Princeton invitation meet.

Three Years Ago

Yankees beat Tigers third time in row and increased American League lead to 5½ games.

Five Years Ago

Max Carey and Bill McKechnie named as coaches to aid John McGraw, Nationals' manager, in all-star game.

Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost
South Shore	74½	33½
Sandy Burr	70	38
Salem	59	37
Thorny Lea	55	53
Norfolk	49½	58½
Tedesco	43	53
Bellevue	48½	59½
Trapelo	48½	59½
Bear Hill	41½	66½
Framingham	38½	69½

Results Yesterday

Bellevue 6½, Bear Hill 5½.
Trapelo 7, Framingham 5.
Sandy Burr 9½, Thorny Lea 2½.
South Shore 7, Norfolk 5.

Norfolk County Four-Ball League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost
Blue Hill	77	43
Furnace Brook	77½	47½
Thorny Lea	68½	50½
Brockton	57	63
Sharon	50	70
Needham	34½	85½

Results Yesterday

Blue Hill 12, Brockton 0.
Furnace Brook 3½, Thorny Lea 3½.
Sharon 7½, Needham 4½.

Municipal Golf League Standing

	Won	Lost
Happy Valley	50½	21½
George Wright	45½	26½
Fresh Pond	30	42
Mt. Hood	18	54

Results Yesterday

Happy Valley 14½, Fresh Pond 3½.
George Wright 15, Mt. Hood 2½.

Sporting Around the Hub

Two signal honors came to Massachusetts, Saturday, when Cissy Madden of Boston took the Middle States girls' tennis championship by defeating Frederika Bancroft of Wilmington, Del., 6—1, 6—1, in the final round at Philadelphia and when Katherine Hubbell of Boston was awarded the Sportsmanship Trophy in the junior girls' tournament. Miss Madden quite amazed the tennis followers with her stamina, featuring the girls and junior girls' play throughout the week.

* * *

All is serene within the ranks of Dartmouth football. When the Big Green hired Earl Blaik and Harry Ellinger from the West Point staff the Hills of Hanover began housing well-drilled and fundamentally sound football teams. Dartmouth appreciated this and has insured the future for five years, at least, by signing the present staff to a five-year contract. Andy Gustafson and Trainer Rolan Bevan are included.

* * *

Dartmouth athletics for the season are more than satisfying. The Big Green already has won the football, basketball and hockey honors and merely awaits the result of the Harvard-Yale series to find out whether they share the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League title or win it. Harvard must win both games from Yale to tie Dartmouth for the lead.

* * *

Harold McSpaden, Denny Shute and Tony Manero sat by while over 20 of New England's leading golf pros teed off at Woodland today in the 36-hole qualifying round for the National P. G. A. title at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, July 10-16. McSpaden, Shute and Manero qualify automatically. There are eight qualifying places for New Englanders.

* * *

Harvard is getting ready to retire from athletics for the summer. The climax of competition comes this week with the traditional opponent, Yale. The two will engage in three-game baseball series and on Friday the annual boat races will be held. The first ball game is at Yale tomorrow and the second here Wednesday. The third will be played regardless of the results of the other two, at New London, Friday afternoon.

* * *

Eight youngsters were selected for the New England junior Davis Cup squad. The committee, headed by Dave Niles, has named the eight and also three alternates, all of whom will receive professional instruction and meet groups from other sections. The purpose being to build toward future Davis Cup teams. The eight chosen were Wilson Barnes, Exeter; Donald Manchester, Newton; Bill Power, Worcester; Albert Everts, Newton; Don Martin, Newport; Alden Speare, Dartmouth; and John Palfrey, Harvard. The alternates are: Dave Wilhelm, Andover; Harry Thompson, Yale; and Wiley Lamar, Amherst.

* * *

There are more than a few baseball fans right here in Boston who will go out to National League Field the day Brooklyn comes, merely to watch their old favorite, Babe Ruth, lean on a few in batting practice. The Babe is coach with Brooklyn now and that leaves the way open for the rush of rumors about when he will displace Manager Burleigh Grimes.

* * *

Nick Mattola, Temple University, a left-handed first baseman, is slated to join the Red Sox. He led the Temple nine in hitting with .407 for 15 games. His stay with the Sox will be brief if any, because first base is pretty well taken care of right now by a youngster named Jimmy Foxx.

* * *

When Paul Guibord won the state tennis singles title at Longwood he carried away the Massachusetts state challenge bowl. It was placed in competition this year for the first time.

W. M.

Stella Walsh Sets Mark

CLEVELAND, June 20 (AP)—Stella Walsh, Cleveland Olympic runner, ran the 100-yard dash in 10.4s. Saturday, four-tenths of a second faster than the world record she set in 1930. She also ran 60 yards in 7s. flat, four-tenths of a second better than the American record set by Helen M. Filkey in Chicago in 1928.

Miss Walsh competed with six other runners in each event in an A. A. U. event here. A slight breeze made it problematical whether her times would be allowed as records, A. A. U. officials said.

Turns Down Pro Offer

DENVER, June 20 (AP)—Byron (Whizzer) White, Colorado University's all-America back, has announced he definitely had declined a $15,000 offer to play professional football with the Pittsburgh Pirates and would go to England to accept a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford University.

Italy Retains Title

PARIS, June 20 (AP)—Italy won the World Cup Soccer championship here Saturday, defeating Hungary, 4 to 2, in the final match before a great crowd. Italy was the defending champion. In a play-off for third place in the tournament, Brazil beat Sweden, 4 to 2, at Bordeaux.

Guldahl Only Eighth Among the Leaders

Strange as it may seem to those who do not follow the game closely, Ralph Guldahl, recent winner of the United States and Western Open golf championships for the second and third straight years, respectively, ranks only eighth among the money winners in the pro circuit. He does lead for the Harry Vardon Memorial trophy.

Harry Cooper of Chicopee, Mass., is leading the money men with a season total of $5,523 as against $5,212 for Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. The Vardon competition is based upon a point system in which the importance of the tournament and the position the player finishes in, are considered. Guldahl has totaled 244 points with Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., second with 207, and Cooper third with 196.

Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., is third in the money class with $4,990; Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., fourth, with $4480; Runyan, fifth, with $3,968; Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Pa., sixth, with $3,821, and Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., seventh with $3,632.

Yale, Harvard Close Eastern Race This Week

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	9	3	.750
Harvard	7	3	.700
Princeton	7	5	.583
Yale	5	5	.500
Cornell	5	7	.417
Columbia	4	8	.333
Penn	3	9	.250

Results June 18

Dartmouth 6, Harvard 4.
Yale 5, Princeton 2.

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Yale and Harvard wind up the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League season this week with their two commencement games, but the best either can get out of the series is a tie for the next higher place in the standing.

In Harvard's case, that would be a tie for the championship, for the Crimson, pace-setter since early in the season, finally yielded the top spot to Dartmouth only last Saturday.

Ending their season, the Hanover (N. H.) Indians won, 6 to 4, behind their star sophomore pitcher, Hal (Chief) Wonson. That gave them a record of nine victories and three defeats for the season and the undisputed title unless Harvard should win both games from Yale.

Yale Moved Up

Yale moved up to the .500 mark by whipping Princeton, 5-2, in last week's only other game and thus can tie the Tigers for third place by adding two more triumphs.

The indications point to a pair of close battles, for Harvard had 12 runners left on base in the Dartmouth game as the Indians' smart fielding pulled Wonson out of frequent trouble. The Crimson also held out its mound star, Ed Ingalls, who has won five successive games, for the Yale series. Yale's Moe Jubitz failed to last against Princeton, who had 16 runners stranded, but John Crosby's relief work was effective.

The individual batting contest for the Charles H. Blair bat also is up for decision in the Yale-Harvard series. Eddie Collins of Yale failed to get any of the Elis' dozen hits off Lefty Farber and dropped off to second place at .382. Ulysses Lupien of Harvard took over the lead at .457 as he hit two out of three against Dartmouth.

Lupien also is the slugging leader with 31 total bases on his 16 hits and has batted in 12 runs to tie with his teammate, Reino Grondahl, and Jack Lozier of Cornell. Walter Johnson has clinched the Princeton A. A. cup for base stealing with 12 thefts.

Ingalls Out Front

On the hill, Ingalls looks like a sure winner as his nearest rivals, Riddle of Princeton and Bensley of Cornell, each won three games and lost one, while Wonson, who pitched 82 innings, finished with eight victories and three defeats. Jubitz leads in strikeouts with 46.

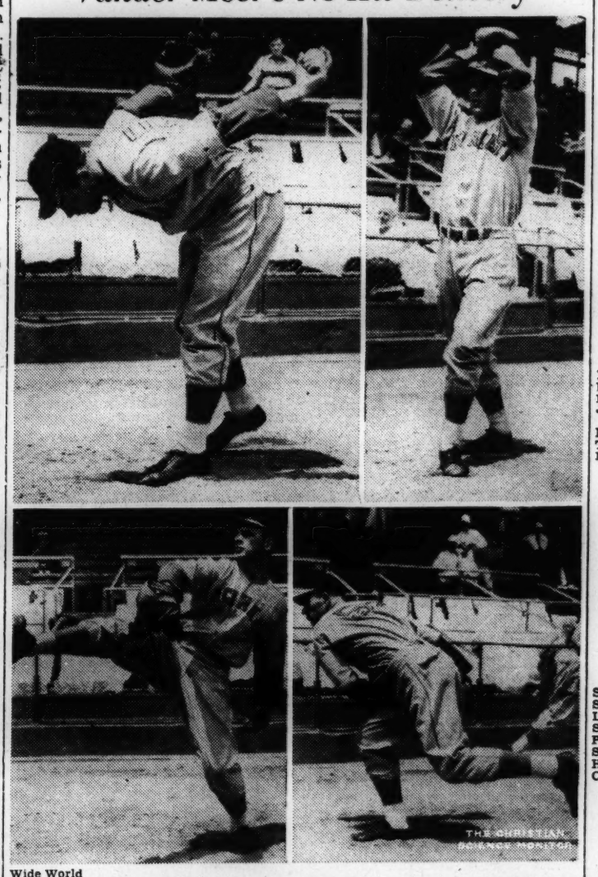
Harvard also heads the team batting list with a .301 average, while Columbia was best in fielding this year with a .941 mark. Following are the batting leaders:

Lupien, Harvard .457; Collins, Yale .382; Shinn, Penn .375; Radvilas, Columbia .370; Urban, Dartmouth .351; Johns, Harvard .350; Jenkins, Dartmouth .333; Hanna, Dartmouth .333; McLaughlin, Dartmouth .333; Tesreau, Dartmouth .333; Jabara, Princeton .333; Jubitz, Yale .333.

Shuttle Meadow Finals

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 20 (AP)—Lawrence W. Krieger of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., sophomore member of the Yale tennis team this year, won the Shuttle Meadow Club invitation tennis tournament championship yesterday by defeating his team captain, Jim Hinchcliff, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3. Hobie Hyde and John Gow, veteran Hartford pair, annexed the doubles title by defeating Krieger and Hinchcliff, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

Vander Meer's No-Hit Delivery



Wide World

Johnny Vander Meer, Sensational Hurler of the Cincinnati Reds, Who Has Made Baseball History With His Two Straight No-Hit, No-Run Pitching Performances, Shows How He Starts His Delivery. Johnny Ran Up 21 2-3 Consecutive Hitless Innings Before Debs Garms of the Bees Broke the String Yesterday

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Wally Berger's Slugging Helps Lift Cincinnati

The Cincinnati Reds are located second in the National League today and a large share of the credit belongs to Wally Berger. The veteran outfielder, since joining the club in the deal for Alex Kampouris, has pounded rival pitching without interruption and seems once more headed for the offensive pinnacle that he attained with the Boston Bees.

Berger swung one of the most dangerous bats in the circuit when he wore a Boston uniform, but never did break down any fences at the Polo Grounds. Bill Terry, manager of the Giants, used the big outfielder almost exclusively in pinch-hitting roles.

Hits .500 for Reds

However, back under his old chief Bill McKechnie, who formerly managed the Bees, Wally is helping the Reds assume the role of contender. Up to and including yesterday's game in Boston, he had appeared in nine contests for McKechnie. In those nine engagements he had gone to bat 38 times, collected 19 base hits, and compiled the highly respectable average of .500.

Berger has hit in all nine games, and his assortment includes six doubles, two triples and two home runs. He has driven eight team mates across the plate. The Reds are leading the National League in batting, and Wally's heavy bludgeon has added momentum to the attack.

Under McKechnie, the Cincinnati club has leaped into the pennant situation. At the present pace it will give the Giants and Cubs an interesting battle right down to the finish line. Johnny Vander Meer, Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters figure to be enough pitching, with some outside support, to challenge the favorites.

May Upset Race

With Berger, Ival Goodman, Frank "Buck" McCormick and Ernie Lombardi coming up in succession, the Reds present an offense that rivals that of the Yankees, or any other club in the majors. The Reds stand ready to register one of the biggest supsets in the history of baseball. And Bill McKechnie is just the man who might pull them through.

Vander Meer, pitching against the Bees yesterday, ran his consecutive hitless innings streak to 21⅔ before Debs Garms broke it down. This is a new National League record, but fell just short of Cy Young's American League mark of 23 innings. However, Vandy succeeded in holding the Bees to four hits and beating them.

Much interest is now centered on Brooklyn, where Babe Ruth has accepted a job as coach. There is little doubt that the former Yankee star will eventually become manager of the Dodgers. He may be in there before the end of 1938.

Giants Drop Pair

The Cardinals rose up and handed the league-leading Giants a pair of defeats yesterday, reducing their first-place margin to three games over Cincinnati. The Cubs split a double-header with the Dodgers. The Bees jumped into the first division on Saturday, but today were back in fifth place as a result of Vander Meer's triumph. The Pirates twice clubbed the Phillies, piling up 34 hits in the small Philadelphia park.

The Indians still pace the American League, but the Red Sox and not the Yankees are now in the runner-up berth. The Yanks spent the week end by losing two and tying one with the eighth-place Browns, which is not exactly a banner event for world champions. The champs had the unusual total of 22 runners stranded on the bases in yesterday's twin bill.

Earl Averill is still leading the majors in batting, with Jimmy Foxx and Hal Trosky not far behind. Lombardi is pacing the National League. Foxx tops both circuits with 19 home runs, and 74 runs batted in.

Tiller Talk

And still the fleets swell at the Boston interclubs! Yesterday's Pleasant Park open affair off Winthrop attracted 151 racers, largest turnout of the season, and proved to be quite a jump from last year's fleet of 86.

The increase of fleets each week end is amazing. The interclub racing fleets usually hit their peak at the Quincy Yacht Club week end, which last year set an all-time record of well over 200 boats. When Quincy attracted over 200 entries last summer, it was the fifth club in the United States to race over 200 boats in a single regatta.

The racing results yesterday proved that veteran's do have a day . . . George Wightman, former champion and chief scalphawker three years ago, turned in his first triumph of the season with 27 Indians racing . . . Whereas last week youngsters finished in the first five, this week's results were of opposite shade with veterans in the honor posts . . . Dutch Holland brought his Navaho in second place . . . Bob Dalrymple sailed Harry Colburn's Mohawk into third berth, Walter Hallett's champion of 1937, Ace, was fourth, and Herbie Allbright fifth . . . Jimmy Reid won the home port Radio Class tilt in his WCOP, as the Pleasant Parkers trimmed their visitors from Savin Hill.

Veteran skipper, Fred Sterling, once again took the measure of the 14 Winthrop Hustlers . . . Harry Arion's Heron surprised again by winning in the Massachusetts Bay 15-footers . . . Leslie Rawding's Nipper won in a dual 18-foot meeting . . . A protest of the first two boats in the Adams Class left unsettled results . . . Hosea White, who finished third, laid claims for completing the course correctly, and thus protested Stanley Ferguson and A. Zildjian.

The weather greeting the racers was anything but encouragement to a large fleet . . . Northeast dusky squalls forced many of the smaller boats to accept tows and run for shelter . . . Good weather has yet to smile upon the racers.

Guibord Captures State Net Trophy

Another tennis trophy found its way to the home of Paul Guibord, Melrose, and former Dartmouth net star, over the week end. Guibord swept through the Massachusetts turf court singles tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club to win the cup for the first time, defeating Charles E. Swanson, of Providence, R. I., 6—0, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Guibord, who reached the top of his game as he progressed to the semifinals and final, had little difficulty in beating his opponents. On Saturday he clearly outplayed Augustus Ganzenmuller, of Glen Cove, Long Island, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3, to advance to Saturday's final.

Swanson, top-seeded, reached the final by defeating unseeded Johnny Anderson, former Dartmouth tennis captain, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2. Anderson, up until Friday's match, had played spectacular tennis. He eliminated two favorites in his march to the semifinals. Douglas Cameron, Canadian Davis Cup player, and David Burt, seeded No. 4, were upset by Anderson.

Besides having held the Dartmouth college championship, Guibord also has held the national intercollegiate tennis title.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First three and ties in each league)

Batting

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Indians	53	198	46	77	.389
Foxx, Red Sox	54	200	51	72	.360
Trosky, Indians	51	186	43	67	.360
Lombardi, Reds	40	145	19	52	.359
Martin, Phillies	49	198	33	70	.354
Medwick, Cardinals	47	189	32	67	.354

Home Runs

Foxx, Red Sox	19	Goodman, Reds	15
York, Tigers	17	Medwick, Cards	8
Greenberg, Tigers	16	Gutteridge, Cards	8
Ott, Giants	16	Lombardi, Reds	8

Runs Batted In

Foxx, Red Sox	74	Averill, Indians	53
Ott, Giants	56	Medwick, Cards	46
York, Tigers	55	Goodman, Reds	43

International League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	41	15	.732
Buffalo	32	22	.593
Rochester	29	30	.492
Jersey City	29	31	.483
Syracuse	25	28	.472
Montreal	25	33	.431
Toronto	22	33	.400
Baltimore	22	33	.400

Results June 18

Newark 9, Rochester 2.
Jersey City 7, Montreal 3.
Baltimore 8, Toronto 7.
Buffalo 1, Syracuse 0.
Buffalo 3, Syracuse 2.

Results June 19

Newark 6, Montreal 3.
Newark 10, Montreal 5.
Rochester 4, Jersey City 3.
Rochester 3, Jersey City 1.
Buffalo 5, Baltimore 4.
Syracuse 2, Toronto 1.
Toronto 4, Syracuse 2.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	50	31	.617
San Francisco	46	35	.568
Los Angeles	43	38	.531
San Diego	41	40	.506
Portland	39	41	.488
Seattle	39	42	.481
Hollywood	38	43	.469
Oakland	28	54	.341

Results June 18

Los Angeles 2, Oakland 0.
Portland 6, Seattle 1.
Sacramento 3, San Diego 1.
Only games scheduled.

Results June 19

Seattle 4, Portland 3.
Seattle 3, Portland 1.
Hollywood 4, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 2, San Francisco 0.
Oakland 4, Los Angeles 3.
Los Angeles 3, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 3, San Diego 1.
Sacramento 1, San Diego 0.

Iowa State College Honors Clyde Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, June 20—State Field, the men's sports field at Iowa State College, has been renamed Clyde Williams Field, honoring the late Clyde Williams, former athletic director here. The naming was approved by the State Board of Education.

Williams is credited with planning Iowa State's first athletic field and gymnasium, which were built in 1914. He came to Iowa State as assistant coach in 1906, and the next year was made head baseball and football coach. In 1908 he organized the first basketball team at Ames.

Williams served in the athletic department for 14 years, for 5 years of that time as athletic director.

Sarazen and Little Enter British Open

SANDWICH, England, June 20 (AP)—America's bid for Henry Cotton's British open golf championship, July 6 to 8, was strengthened today with the entries of Gene Sarazen and Lawson Little. Among other Americans entered is Vic Ghezzi, New Jersey professional.

A total of 268 players, 10 more than last year, will play in the championship. The list includes Alfred Perry, Alfred Padgham and Cotton, the last three winners, but does not include Percy Alliss, probably Great Britain's best match-player. Alliss explained rather blandly that he meant to enter but forgot.

Sarazen won the British open in 1932 here with a record 283 score which was duplicated on the same course two years later by Cotton.

Fine Furs
Apparel
and
Accessories
For Men and Women
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Marvelous Rocking-Chair

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Jerry Jones was a furniture maker.

He had a little shop in a little street that led nowhere. And because it led nowhere, nobody troubled to walk that way, and because nobody troubled to walk that way Jerry Jones had no customers.

He painted a sign with a long finger pointing down the street to tell people exactly where his shop was, but still they did not come. Then he put his furniture out on the pavement in front of the window but still they did not come. Then he carried it to the corner and put it there, but a policeman said it blocked the way and made him take it back.

So what could Jerry Jones do?

He sat in his shop on one of his beautiful chairs and thought and thought, and then he put his hat on his head and went for a walk in the Park.

It was a fine, sunny day, and all the children, and all the dogs, and all the birds of the neighborhood, were enjoying themselves. As Jerry Jones made his way over the grass between the kite strings and hoops and rubber balls and dolls, he forgot about the furniture that wouldn't sell and began to feel quite young again.

Furniture for Dolls

It was so much brighter in the Park than in the shop that he stayed there until it was time to close the gates, and then he and all the nannies and perambulators and children went out together as if they belonged to each other and were all going to the same home.

But when he reached his own corner Jerry Jones was the only one to turn round it because, of course, it wasn't any use for the nannies and children to go down a street that led nowhere.

That evening, when the lamp was lit in the little back room behind the shop, Jerry Jones thought of a plan. His eyes were still full of sunlight, and kites, and balls, and perambulators, and dogs, and babies, and dolls—dozens and dozens of dolls.

"Ah!" thought he, "I'll make dolls' furniture; that's what I'll do, and I'll set it out in the nice clean corner by the Park gates where it won't be in anyone's way."

So Jerry Jones made the most beautiful little plush-covered sofas, and plush-covered chairs, and round tables you ever saw, and took them to the nice clean corner by the Park gates, and set them out in a row just where the children would see them.

And all the little girls stopped as they passed and tugged at their nannies' skirts, and looked so longingly at the furniture that the nannies had to get out their purses and buy the sofas and chairs and tables.

So Jerry Jones found himself as busy as he could be, and began to make tiny bookcases and pianos and bedsteads, and all sorts of things that dolls used. And one day he made a marvelous little rocking chair, with springs and a cushion—but he never guessed who was going to get that!

It Rained All Day

The next morning he packed the furniture into his basket as usual, with a good supply of brown paper, and a ball of string. With a purse full of change, and his mat to sit on, he started off for the Park.

But no sooner did he get there than it began to rain, and it rained so hard and looked so dark that he had to come home again. All day long it went on raining until halfway through the afternoon, when the sun came out all of a sudden and dried the pavements so quickly that Jerry Jones put on his hat in a hurry and almost ran to the Park gates.

He arranged the furniture in its usual corner, with the marvelous rocking chair in the middle, and then he sat down on his mat and waited for customers. The sky began to turn pink, and the birds began to fly home, but still no children came.

"Dear me!" he thought. "I made sure someone would come for my marvelous rocking chair." But he didn't know who was going to get it!

Just as Jerry Jones got up from his mat and stretched himself once or twice before packing the furniture into the basket, there came a tiny sound in the wall behind him, the tiniest sound you can imagine, like two little stones whispering together. And then, while he was counting over the money in his purse, although he hadn't sold anything, an atom of a creature, with a pointed face and pointed toes, pushed himself through a crevice in the bottom of the wall, and picking up the marvelous rocking chair, twisted it on his back, and ran like a streak of lightning through the gates into the Park.

The Chair Is Returned

And all Jerry Jones saw when he went down to pick up the furniture, was an empty place where the chair had been.

You can imagine how astonished he was. At first he thought the evening light was deceiving him and that the chair was there all the time. But it wasn't. He looked and he looked, but at last he had to give it up and go home.

Meanwhile the atom of a creature with the pointed face and pointed toes was rocking himself backward and forward in the marvelous chair with the cushion behind his head. He had placed the chair in the middle of the empty room he had just taken, and it made it look splendid.

"Tomorrow I will get one of the sofas, and then I will get a table!" he said to himself, for he thought the furniture had been left at the Park gates on purpose for him.

But the next day, as he was peeping through the crevice in the wall, he saw Jerry Jones looking very troubled, and heard him muttering to himself, "Oh deary me, where can my marvelous rocking chair have gone?"

At that he began to feel very bothered, because he had thought the chair had been placed there for him. He knew he must give it back, which meant that he would have to start and make his own furniture, as all the other little Park People did.

So he streaked back to his home, and after he had had one more rock in the marvelous chair, he hoisted it on his shoulders and made his way to the Park gates once more.

If any children had been there at that moment and had been looking on the ground, they would have been able to tell Jerry Jones how the marvelous rocking chair came back, but there weren't. And as for Jerry Jones himself, it happened that, at that very moment, he turned aside to pick up the ball of string which was rolling away.

When he looked back again, there was the chair as if it had never been touched, except for a dent in the cushion where the little creature's head had been.

"Well!" said Jerry Jones, rubbing his eyes. "You're a strange chair and no mistake!"

And because he was glad to get it back, and because of the little dent in the middle of the cushion which seemed to tell of a strange adventure, Jerry Jones never parted with that chair, but stood it up on his mantelpiece, and rocked it now and then with his finger, and smiled to himself in a contented sort of way.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

While Jerry Counted His Money, the Little Rocking Chair Disappeared

A Hungarian Swineherd

In many fairy tales we read of a swineherd who finds a beautiful princess, or turns out to be a prince or a knight in disguise, or has some romantic or fanciful role to play; but this is the story of a real swineherd in Hungary. And his life is as romantic to us as though he really came out of a fairy tale.

The swineherd in the picture lives in the little town of Somogy-Szob in Transdanubia. (That means beyond the river Danube, the river which makes a black line right through your map of Central Europe.) János (pronounced Yä'-nosh, and that is the Hungarian name for John) is our swineherd's name.

Early in the morning about four o'clock, he can be heard blowing the horn which always hangs on a cord from his shoulder. Then suddenly every pigsty in the village disgorges its occupants. Out from all the gates come the pigs, for János has charge of all the swine in the village. The animals run straight from their sheds to the main street, and in a large herd are driven off to pasturage in the oak woods of the surrounding countryside.

János is a good boy, and cares for his animals. He knows all the pigs by name and knows to whom they belong. He guides them from place to place after fresh roots and new crops of acorns. He waters them in the morning and evening, and also draws water for them at noon to wallow and to bathe in; for just like pigs in other countries, they do not naturally like to be dirty.

How would you like to draw water from a well like the one in the picture? Such wells are not uncommon on the Hungarian Plains. They are made of a long pole balanced in the crotch of another heavy pole, and János draws water with much more ease than you would think he could with what to us would be a very clumsy arrangement. This arrangement is similar to that of the old fashioned well sweep used in the early days in America and still seen occasionally in New England.

János, being a peasant boy, never heard of getting water from a tap! To watch the skill of the herdsmen drawing water in this primitive manner fascinates an American or English child as much as our drinking fountains would amaze János.

In some parts of Hungary the herdsmen keep their animals away on the pastures for days, sleeping in the open meadows near them and carefully guarding them; but János brings his pigs home every night to Somogy-Szob just before the big red sun sinks into the edge of the plains.

It is amusing to see what happens when the swine reach the village in the evening. Squealing with delight to be home and without waiting for any guidance, they all run by themselves to the back yards of their owners and go grunting to their own pens. They never make a mistake in finding the right sty and so prove that they have more judgment than we commonly attribute to pigs.

János Draws Water for His Animals

Wood Folk's Lullaby

The bright-eyed stars are peeping through
  The coverlet of night,
The clouds have turned the moon-lamp dim
  To cast a shadowed light;
Within a thousand nests, swung safe
  The sleepy birdlings lie,
The baby fox and rabbit hear
  The night wind's lullaby.
The close furled daisy nods her head,
  The willow whispers—hush . . .
The gray trout's fingerlings lie still
  By lily root and rush.
Sleep little wood-child, close your eyes,
  The moon-lamp's shaded glow
Lights the path to wonderland
  Where Woodland babies go.

JOSEPHINE INGRAM

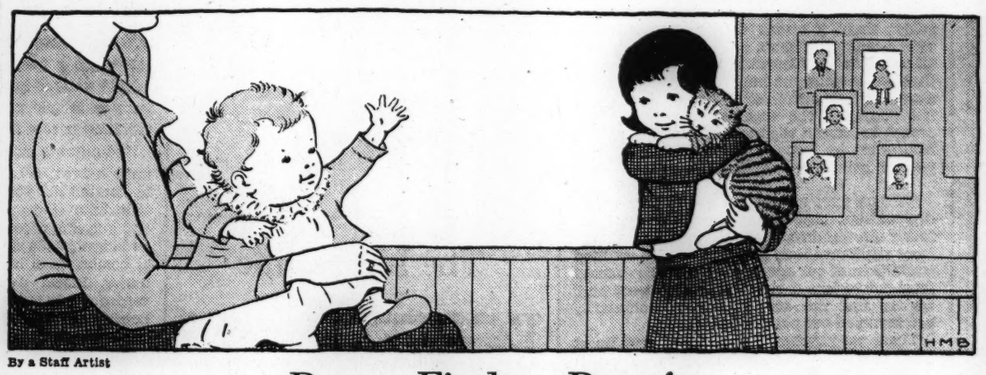
The Child and the Chickadee

Said the child to the chickadee, said she,
"Won't you please be still a minute?
I cannot see where your stripes begin.
And does your vest come as far as your chin?
Does your cap have a feather in it?"

Said the chickadee to the child, said he,
"'Be still?' Did you ever try it?
There's so much to see and so much to do,
For a bird like me and a child like you,
We're too happy to be quiet!"

She begged, "Come down and play with me."
"Oh no! no! no! little girl!" laughed he.
"You play on the ground! I stay in my tree!"

SARAH FOSS WOLVERTON



By a Staff Artist

Penny Finds a Partner

Carol sat brushing Penny's soft fur.

She had been thinking about her dear pussy pet all morning. Where was she going to leave Penny while she and mother went to the next little town to visit Aunt Jessie over the week end?

"Let me see," thought Carol. "There's Alice, but Alice has two kitties of her own. There's Ruth, but Ruth has her dog Frisk. Sometimes dogs and cats do not mix very well."

Penny wiggled in Carol's lap now as though she were wondering about herself a little too.

"Sit still, Penny dear," Carol spoke softly. "I want you to look nice so that Mr. Wood will like you." Carol had talked with Mr. Wood the day before. Mr. Wood had a little picture shop just around the corner.

"I want to send a picture of my kitty and me to grandma for a valentine," Carol had told Mr. Wood. "You see, grandma gave Penny to me last summer."

Mr. Wood had smiled. Then he had stood still to think.

"Perhaps it would be a good thing for you to bring your Penny down here once or twice before so she could get acquainted with the shop and me. She might sit better for her picture then."

Carol had thought that was a fine idea. So now they were getting ready. Carol tied a bright blue ribbon about Penny's neck for a finishing touch.

Penny purred softly in her arms as they went down the street. The air was sharp and cold, and Penny's warm fur felt good against her.

"You make a good muff, Penny dear," Carol hugged her pussy close.

Mr. Wood was busy at the back of the shop when Carol pushed in at the door, so she and Penny sat down in a chair by the window. As they waited Carol heard a baby cry, then Mr. Wood's voice.

"There, now, don't cry. I just want a pretty picture of you for mama."

But baby did not seem to understand. There was another cry, then a lady's voice.

"Look, baby, look at mama!"

Then Mr. Wood came to the door and peeked in at Carol.

"Hello, Carol." Mr. Wood walked over and smoothed Penny's head with his fingers. "So this is the kitty. Well, I'm pretty busy just now, Carol. Can you wait a minute or so?"

Then Mr. Wood seemed to think of something. His eyes opened wide and he smiled again.

"Say, Carol, would you bring Penny into the back room? Perhaps the baby out there would like a little girl and a kitty. We're having a hard time getting a good picture.

"Oh, yes," answered Carol. She followed Mr. Wood out to where the baby was sitting on her mama's lap.

Mr. Wood was quite right. Baby stopped crying and looked at Carol and kitty with round blue eyes.

"Just walk around the room, will you, Carol?"

Carol walked and baby watched and Mr. Wood worked fast.

At last Mr. Wood thought they had snaps enough, so Carol put Penny down on the floor. Baby was all through with tears now. She laughed out loud at the pretty kitty.

"Fine!" cried Mr. Wood as he snapped one last picture.

Mr. Wood was all smiles when he came back from the door.

"I think I'll have to give you and Penny a job," he laughed. Then he stood thinking again. "You know, Carol, I do have some more baby pictures to take in the next day or so. Do you suppose the babies would like a cat in the shop?"

Then it was Carol's turn to think of something.

"Oh, Mr. Wood, do you? Would you like to keep Penny over the week end?" She told Mr. Wood about the trip she was making to see Aunt Jessie.

"Sure enough, I'll go partners with Penny," he laughed as he took the yellow kitty into his arms. "Penny can work for her room and board and when you get back she'll be ready for those pictures for your grandmother, won't she?"

"Oh, yes," Carol's eyes were shining. She really did not have to answer the question as to whether Penny would like it. Already Penny was purring in her new partner's arms.

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

A Bowl for the White Senora

By Pearl Bragdon Harwood

Part II

Pedro worked diligently with a hollowed-out half of a large yellow gourd. He put the lacquer on which was to preserve the gourd, and when that had dried, he carefully painted with his brush a green stripe around the top on the inside, and a brown stripe outside. But when it was all finished, he was not satisfied.

What Has Happened Before

Pedro and Lolita, his little burro, daily deliver groceries to Senora Richards, who lives in the village in a banana colored house with a roof the shade of crushed strawberries. Pedro is just learning to paint stripes on gourds to make fancy bowls of them, and the senora has offered him one peso to make a gourd bowl for her.

Finally he spoke to his oldest sister. "I can sell one of your bowls tomorrow for one peso, if you will give it to me, Maria—the one that shows the white gulls flying over the sea."

"Indeed you may take it," agreed Maria, happy in the thought of earning a peso without any trouble to herself.

So on the morrow when Pedro set out for the white senora's house he had Maria's bowl in the bottom of Lolita's empty basket.

He Delivers the Bowl

"Oh, thank you, Pedro!" exclaimed Senora Richards when he gave it to her. She held the bowl up to admire it. "But I did not suppose you were old enough to do such beautiful designs as this. I must show it to my artist friend. He is much interested in the work the children of Mexico do."

Pedro hung his head, but his mouth would not open to tell her that Maria had painted that lovely design. "I will tell her when I come back from the market," he thought, as he took the silver peso that she gave him.

But when he returned from the market, still the words would not come. The senora's praise had been so sweet—he could not bear to tell her that all he could make were stripes around the top of a gourd bowl.

Maria was pleased with the peso. "Can you sell any more of my bowls?" she asked.

"No, I cannot," answered Pedro shortly.

He was not happy. It was as bad—what he had done—as telling the white senora a lie. He had let her think something that was not true.

That afternoon he knew what he must do. Carefully he chose another half gourd from the pile. "I will paint the senora a bowl as well as I can do it, and I will give it to her," he thought.

Slowly he put on the first coat of lacquer. What colors would he choose for stripes? He looked at the beautiful red geraniums that his mother kept in pots outside their mud-walled home.

"Red is a good color," he thought.

Then he looked off in the distance at the snow-covered mountains which could be seen from every part of the village where he lived.

"White is very pretty," he concluded.

Above the snow-capped mountains the sky today was a brilliant blue.

Bright, Clear Colors

"I shall make my bowl the red of the geraniums, the white of the snow on the mountains, and the deep blue of the sky," said Pedro to himself.

Both inside and outside, then, when his bowl was dry, he made three broad stripes; red near the bottom, white around the middle, and blue at the top. It was the prettiest bowl he had ever made all by himself. He was even proud of it.

But he was not proud of what he must say to the white senora. He had better get it out quickly before his tongue tricked him again into silence. Yet he almost wished she would not answer his knock on the patio gate. Lolita stood patiently waiting, twitching her long ears.

Senora Richards opened the gate. She wore a white dress today, and her eyes were the blue of the sky. Pedro lifted his brown ones, and swallowed hard.

"This bowl, Senora,—I would like to make it a present for you. The other one—" he swallowed again—"the other one I did not make myself. My sister Maria can do the designs, and I have not yet learned."

A Pleasant Surprise

There, it was said at last. The senora's eyes were warm like sunbeams. She was not displeased.

"But this one, Pedro—this bowl you really made, all yourself?"

"Yes, it is the best I can do, yet," he answered humbly.

"But do you know, Pedro," said Senora Richards gaily, "you have painted this bowl in the colors of my country. I have never before had anything except a flag in the red, white and blue! It is a lovely surprise. But I cannot take your hard work as a present. You must take a peso for it. It is as fine a bowl as the other one."

Pedro could scarcely say his thanks. But as he turned toward the kitchen to get from his cousin Carmen the paper for the marketing, the white senora called after him.

"And Pedro,—promise me that as soon as you learn to do the designs, I may have one of your gourd bowls then,—a design in red, white and blue!"

"I promise, Senora," said Pedro.

And there was a song in his heart as he and Lolita trotted down the hill to market.

Camps . . .

Your child deserves a good camp. Those advertised on this page of The Christian Science Monitor and those which appear on the Young Folks' Page each Thursday merit your confidence.

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Nursery gets ceaseless love and guiding care day and night.

The Home Forum

Señor Alessandro Arrives

EACH morning, at exactly a quarter before ten o'clock, Señor Alessandro, mounted on his elegant mare, the estimable Perla, came into view at the farthest end of the Avenue of Royal Palms, leading to our *hacienda*. At first the good Señor Alessandro and Perla were but a conglomerate blob of brown against the brilliant white of the road. But, by the time we had counted to an uncertain fifty in our still hesitant Spanish, Perla's placid amble would have brought her near enough for us to distinguish the soft plop-plop of her unshod hooves.

Now, too, we could see Señor Alessandro himself, sitting rigidly erect on Perla's broad back, his feet pointed outward at a sharp angle contrary to all the laws of equitation. The resultant tattoo of his heels against her rotund sides had no apparent effect upon the measured pace of the golden jennet; and, unless we deliberately skipped a few digits, we always had time to count thrice to fifty before Señor Alessandro, with unnecessary but typical ostentatiousness, reined in Perla to a halt before our gates.

* * *

AND NOW WE would watch with unflagging interest the formal procedure of Señor Alessandro's dismounting. Fundamentally, it never varied. First he would lower his white-gloved left hand from the affectedly high position in which he held it while riding, and let fall the reins. Immediately they would become entangled in Perla's thick golden mane, and an almost imperceptible quiver would pass over Perla's perfect equine features. Just the flicker of an eyelash, as though for a moment some subtle temptation, as quickly subdued, had flashed through her mind.

At this moment, Julio, the *guardia rurale* who stood morning watch at the gates of the *hacienda*, would step smartly forward to grasp the mare's bridle. But with a lordly, slightly contemptuous wave of his left hand, Señor Alessandro would motion him away. Perla, it seemed, had been trained to stand like a statue while her master dismounted. And like a gleaming copper statue she stood, except for the gentle heaving of her satiny flanks, and a little gleam in her eye.

* * *

HAVING DISPOSED OF the over-zealous *guardia*, who would retire somewhat doubtfully to his sentry box, Señor Alessandro would then essay the next step in his dismounting. This was to close his umbrella. We children, who did not altogether share Señor Alessandro's confidence in the perfection of Perla's deportment, always awaited this moment with hope darkly tinged with suspense.

So far the umbrella had always behaved with propriety in our presence. It might resist its master's efforts to close it quickly and neatly; it might even heave itself open again just when it appeared to have been securely fastened. But it had never behaved in such a manner as entirely to upset the dignity of Señor Alessandro, or the equanimity of the patient Perla.

* * *

ON THIS PARTICULAR morning, however, the umbrella seemed to be unusually fractious. It resisted all Señor Alessandro's efforts to fold it into its proper tubular shape. Perla shifted her feet uneasily, and glanced around at her master as if questioning this unwarranted delay. Perla's mind was on the generous feeding of grain that she enjoyed each morning while her master struggled with his two young American pupils; she was eager to be relieved of her slight but troublesome burden.

Señor Alessandro paused momentarily in his grappling with the umbrella. It stood up in his hand, defiantly outspread, like an angry eagle. Señor Alessandro glanced toward the sentry box, where the *guardia* Julio stood stiffly at attention, to all appearances wholly occupied with his military duties. It was obvious that no further help could be expected from that quarter. For a moment Señor Alessandro toyed with the idea of casting the recalcitrant parasol to the ground. But to have done so would have been to acknowledge defeat, and Señor Alessandro was a valiant warrior. In the end, the issue was decided by Pedro.

* * *

PEDRO WAS A small, extremely precocious white poodle that we had rescued from one of the ubiquitous puppy vendors of Havana, during a trip into town. Pedro was really a lady, but frequently forgot this fact and indulged in pranks hardly in keeping with her delicate air. On this morning she had been running, as was her wont, through the gardens and orchards which surrounded the casa. Ordinarily her little romping was over by breakfast; so her appearance at the gate, at the moment when Señor Alessandro was abandoning a final attempt to close his umbrella, was as much of a surprise to us as it proved to be a shock to Perla and her master.

Señor Alessandro had just removed his feet from the large wooden stirrups of his home-made saddle. Apparently he had decided to dismount with the umbrella still open. At that very instant, as he turned a little sideways in order to make his customary scramble to the ground, a small white ball of yapping fur dashed out of the gateway and bounced furiously up at the nose of the unsuspecting Perla.

The mare's acquaintance with dogs was limited to those uncouth canines of the Cuban villages, who delight in rushing and snapping at the heels of all horses passing through their territory. With unprecedented agility, the corpulent Perla leaped sideways, tossing her head high to avoid the frenzied leaps of Pedro. The umbrella flew up into the air and parachuted to the dust. Señor Alessandro was catapulted into the tall hedge of red and white poinsettias from which Julio rescued him only with difficulty. And Perla, head high, eyes rolling with real or simulated terror, vanished in a cloud of dust in the direction of the stables.

* * *

BECAUSE WE WERE fond of Señor Alessandro and would not wish to be discovered as witnesses of his ignominious downfall, we children fled from the veranda. When at last we were sent for, we found Señor Alessandro slightly mussed and dusty, as to clothing, but otherwise as calm as the proverbial summer's day. We swallowed our curiosity and managed to pay sufficient attention to our lessons to win a measure of praise from our tutor, and thereby restore somewhat his bruised self-confidence. It was not until he departed, mounted again upon the now remorsefully quiet Perla, that we noticed the umbrella.

Señor Alessandro held it as rigidly, as bravely as ever, high over his head, that its welcome shadow might fall not only on him but on the excellent Perla. But between the prongs were cruel gaps through which the sunlight poured; and there was a noticeable irregularity of outline on one side, where several prongs had yielded to some irresistible force and were dangling around Señor Alessandro's shoulder.

As the slight, wiry little man, with his big upturned Panama hat, and the dilapidated umbrella, rode slowly away from us on his fat golden mare, it struck us forcibly that there rode a true gentleman, a modern knight. For, although Señor Alessandro must have known that the catastrophe had been unquestionably caused by our own mischievous Pedro, he had not permitted the slightest suspicion of reproach to darken the hours of our instruction. And, when he took his departure, his manner was the quintessence of cordiality.

* * *

WE FELT THAT an apology might have led to explanations that would only have added to Señor Alessandro's embarrassment. So, with more astuteness than might have been credited to children of our age, we begged to be excused from our lessons during the ensuing week and, for the first time that winter, we voluntarily accompanied our parents to Havana.

There we purchased the largest and finest black silk umbrella to be had on the island. It was despatched immediately by special messenger to Señor Alessandro, with greetings from Peter, Joan, and Pedro.

J. B. DE C.

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STAIRWAY OF A PALACE: *A Drawing by Francesco Guardi*

FRANCESCO GUARDI (1712-1793) was one of the accomplished portrayers of Venice in the eighteenth century. His name is often coupled with that of Canaletto. Guardi had an eye for beautiful scenery, and he tried to convey in his pictures a sense of the passing moment in the sharp bright lights and mobile lines. He reminds us somewhat of the Impressionists of our own time who create a transitional rather than a permanent effect.

This is a preparatory drawing in crayon and wash from the Biron collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. It shows with what authority Guardi could indicate the architectural features of columns and arches and a wide staircase; how he could impart a sense of spaciousness and depth through a most dexterous and facilely wrought design.

Answer

THE moon
Is the mirror of the sun
Tipped to earth
For man to see
The coming light.

EDOUARD DU BURON

The Ideal Critic

IN his illuminating volume, *The Gate of Appreciation*, containing studies in the relation of art to life (Houghton Mifflin), Carleton Noyes expresses tersely and authoritatively his ideas of the true critic, saying: "The ideal critic is above everything else catholic and tolerant. It is his task to discover beauty in whatever form and to affirm it. By nature he is more sensitive than the ordinary man, by training he has directed the exercise of his powers toward their fullest scope, and by experience of art in its diverse manifestations he has certified his judgment and deepened his capacity to enjoy. The qualifications of an authentic critic are both temperament and scholarship. . . . To mediate between the artist and the appreciator, the critic must understand the artist and he must feel with the appreciator. He is at once the artist translated into simpler terms and the appreciator raised to a higher power of perception and response.

"The service of criticism to the layman is to furnish him a clue to the meaning of the work in hand, and by the critic's own response to its beauty to reveal its potency and charm. With technique as such the critic is not concerned. Technique is the business of the artist; only those who themselves practice an art are qualified to judge in matters of practice. The form is significant to the appreciator only so far as regards its expressiveness and beauty. It is not the function of the critic to tell the artist what his work *should be;* it is the critic's mission to reveal to the appreciator what the work *is*. That revelation will be accomplished in terms of the critic's own experience of the beauty of the work, and experience imaged forth in such phrases that the pleasure the work communicates is conveyed to his readers in its true quality and full intensity. It is not enough to dogmatize as Ruskin dogmatizes, to bully the reader into terrified acceptance. It is not enough to determine absolute values as Matthew Arnold seeks to do, to fix certain canons of intellectual judgment, and by the application of a formula as a touchstone, to decide that this work is excellent and that another is less good. Really serviceable criticism is that which notes the special and distinguishing quality of beauty in any work and helps the reader to live out that beauty in his own experience. . . .

"Finally, for his own uses, the individual has the right to determine the meaning and value to him of any work of art in the measure that it links itself with his own actual or possible experience and becomes for him a revelation of fuller life."

Scents Down the Lane

SUCH attractions as the Lane does possess—and it is not without charm—depend on the mellow tones of the tawny brick of which most of its cottages are built, and on the beauty of the gardens in front of them. It would seem that all the best gardeners in Monk's Norton live down the Lane, unless it be that the soil in that part of the village is kinder, or the land's greater relative elevation prevents frost lying. Their gardens, in any case, are redolent with the perfume of old-fashioned blooms. . . .

On the whole it seems that colour and opulent growth appeal to these cottage-gardeners more than scent; and perhaps, though the sense which colour excites is less subtle, they are right; for in the seasons of fullest bloom the whole air of Monk's Norton is so saturated with natural sweetness of mown-hay and meadow sweet and wild mints and hedge-roses that the addition of exotic scents may well seem superfluous.

But before one reaches these cottage-gardens, other odours must be noticed. All the more memorable country smells of Monk's Norton are associated with the Lane. First of all comes the bakery, kept by Mr. Bagley, which smells every day, when his wood-fired ovens are opened, of hot new bread, and on Sundays in Summer, when thrifty folk grudge fuel, of baked meats and potatoes, whose appetizing fumes escape from the roasting tins in which children carry them home to middle-day dinner. There are not many loaves left on the shelves an hour after baking is over; for Mr. Bagley's son drives most of them out on his round in a hooded pony-cart. Yet even when no scent of hot crust remains, the baker's shop is permeated by the nutty odour of flour that lies finely sifted everywhere—not only on counter and floor but on Mr. Bagley (and Mrs. Bagley) themselves, giving their features and hair a look of dry pallor, and so dusting their clothes that they resemble in their working hours bees covered in pollen or mealy cock-chafers.—From "Portraits of a Village," by FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG. (London: Heinemann. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Darkness Yields to Dawn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN we talk of "dark days" we often mean those troubled times when the thoughts of men are confused and uncertain. We mean days when bad news, rumors of wars and economic crashes are current, when peace is threatened, and the counsels of men are vague and unsatisfactory. But there is an old saying that it is always darkest before dawn, and historical records seem to bear this out.

It was during the darkest days of Jewish history when, as the Jews thought, the freedom of Israel was being ground beneath the heel of Rome, that a young woman perceived more clearly than had ever been perceived before, the fatherhood of God and the divine sonship of man. This woman, Mary of Nazareth, perceiving these facts, was enabled to give to the world one who was to reveal the Messiah, or the Christ, which his countrymen had long awaited.

Again, though the darkness which preceded the birth of Jesus was great, it could not have been comparable to the darkness of which Luke speaks in the twenty-third chapter of his Gospel. There we read (44, 45) that "there was a darkness over all the earth until the ninth hour. And the sun was darkened, and the veil of the temple was rent in the midst." Here the darkened thought of the world had reached such a climax that it was physically discerned, for it was at this time that Christ Jesus, the purest and truest friend mankind had ever had, was being crucified by those whom he most wished to befriend. It is true that probably only comparatively few of Jesus' followers knew, to any extent, the import of what was taking place; and the very fewness of these disciples may have made their apprehension, during these dark days, when the fate of what we now know as Christianity itself seemed to be trembling in the balance, all the greater.

But just as the prevailing mental darkness was dispelled for those who had eyes to see, when the babe was born at Bethlehem, so through the most stupendous triumph of good over evil that the world has ever been privileged to see, was the darkness of materiality dissipated when Jesus rose from the tomb. He had proved for the world that he had conquered not only death, but the brutality and cruelty which had planned the crucifixion of the best man ever seen on earth.

How had Jesus so triumphed over evil? The answer may be found in the words of Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 44): "The lonely precincts of the tomb gave Jesus a refuge from his foes, a place in which to solve the great problem of being. His three days' work in the sepulchre set the seal of eternity on time. He proved Life to be deathless and Love to be the master of hate." This wonderful proof of spiritual understanding to overcome evil reassures spiritual thinkers, and reminds them that God, good, is ever present to heal, and to save, now as in time past.

If we go farther back in Biblical history, to the time of the prophet Moses, we get similar proofs of God's power. In the book of Exodus (10:23) we read that when the plague of darkness fell on the land of Egypt, as the result of Pharaoh's refusal to obey the Word of God, presented to him through Moses, "they saw not one another, neither rose any from his place for three days: but all the children of Israel had light in their dwellings."

What was the light that the children of Israel had in their homes? Was it not the outward manifestation of the inspiration of Truth? The Israelites were not in a highly spiritualized state of thought, no doubt, but they had sufficient vision to cling to the promises of their leader, Moses. They saw something a little higher than the idolatry of the Egyptians. They perceived, though perhaps dimly, the one God, and were willing to forsake the land of their birth and upbringing for freedom to serve Him.

In the present day, the times seem to be dark enough, but through the teachings of Christian Science men are learning to dispel the darkness with the light of Truth. Christian Science reveals God as All and evil as unreal—nothing. It is this revelation which is the "light" in our dwellings today.

To know that God is the Father-Mother of all, who expresses Himself in love and truth, and who knows not death or sin—this is what will heal the world's sore distresses. Every healing of sickness and sin through Christian Science treatment proves their unreality. Man is not the plaything of so-called fate and death. As we realize this we shall prove more and more that, however deep the darkness may seem to be over Egypt—material sense—"all the children of Israel," all those who perceive the truth of man's immortality and perfection, have "light in their dwellings."

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 113): "He who refuses to be influenced by any but the divine Mind, commits his way to God, and rises superior to suggestions from an evil source. Christian Science shows that there is a way of escape from the latter-day ultimatum of evil, through scientific truth; so that all are without excuse."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

On a Cliff

PAUSE on this cliff, below us flows the land:
The ribbon river moving to infinity;
And house and trees and cattle faintly stand
So far away the sight can scarcely see.
Look to the hills and watch the blocks of light
Move in the mist of change across the south
From bright to dark from dark again to bright—
Stand, wait, and let the air press on the mouth.
Stand with me here, proclaim the map of space
Of sun and dark and distance to be ours
Till the thought widens and the mind can trace
A field of stars above a field of flowers.

JOHN RITCHEY

LAS TINIEBLAS CEDEN A LA LUZ

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO hablamos de "días obscuros" queremos decir muchas veces aquellos tiempos de tribulación cuando los pensamientos de los hombres parecen estar confusos y turbados. Aludimos a los días cuando prevalecen malas nuevas, rumores de guerras y de desastres económicos, cuando la paz general está en peligro y los consejos de los hombres son vagos y poco satisfactorios. Pero hay un adagio antiguo que dice que la hora más obscura es la que precede al alba, y la crónica histórica parece comprobar este hecho.

Fué durante los días más obscuros de la historia hebrea, cuando los judíos pensaron que la libertad del pueblo israelita se había aplastado bajo el despotismo del imperio romano, que una mujer joven percibió, más claramente de lo que jamás se hubiese percibido antes, que el hombre es el hijo del Padre divino. Aquella mujer, María de Nazaret, comprendió esta verdad, y eso la habilitó para dar al mundo un hombre que hubo de revelar al Mesías, o Cristo, que su pueblo había esperado tanto tiempo.

Pero por muy profunda que haya sido la obscuridad que precedía al nacimiento de Jesús, no podía compararse con las tinieblas que Lucas menciona en el capítulo 23 de su Evangelio. Allí leemos (44, 45): "Hubo tinieblas sobre toda la tierra hasta la hora de nona. Y obscurecióse el sol; y el velo del Templo se rasgó por medio." Aquí la obscuridad del pensamiento mundial llegó a tal extremo, que se podía discernir físicamente, porque era entonces que Cristo Jesús, el amigo más puro y más leal que el género humano jamás ha tenido, fué crucificado por aquellos mismos a quienes más quería bendecir. Es verdad que relativamente pocos de los discípulos de Jesús deben de haber comprendido entonces el significado completo de lo que estaba pasando; y este hecho tal vez haya aumentado su temor durante aquellos días tan obscuros, cuando el destino mismo de lo que ahora conocemos como cristianismo estaba temblando en la balanza.

Pero igual que las tinieblas mentales se disiparon para los que tenían la visión iluminada, cuando el niño nació en Belén, así se disipó también la obscuridad del materialismo, cuando Jesús salió de la tumba por la victoria más estupenda del bien sobre el mal que el mundo jamás ha tenido el privilegio de presenciar. Jesús demostró al mundo que había vencido no solamente la muerte sino la brutalidad y crueldad que forjaron los planes para la crucifixión del hombre mejor que jamás se vió en la tierra.

¿Cómo fué que Jesús pudo triunfar así sobre el mal? La contestación a eso se encuentra tal vez en las palabras de Mary Baker Eddy en la página 44 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "La soledad de la tumba le ofreció a Jesús un refugio de sus enemigos, un lugar en donde resolver los grandes problemas de la existencia. Los tres días de trabajo mental en la sepultura imprimieron el sello de la eternidad al tiempo. Demostraron que la Vida es eterna y que el Amor es el vencedor del odio." Esta prueba maravillosa de que el entendimiento espiritual puede triunfar sobre el mal, reanima a los pensadores espirituales y les recuerda de que Dios, el bien, está siempre presente para sanar y salvar, ahora lo mismo que en tiempos pasados.

Si retrocedemos más en la historia de la Biblia, al tiempo del profeta Moisés, encontramos otras pruebas parecidas del poder de Dios. En el libro del Exodo (10:23) leemos que cuando la plaga de la obscuridad cayó sobre el país de Egipto, por haberse negado Faraón a obedecer la Palabra de Dios, presentada por Moisés, "no se vieron los unos a los otros, ni nadie se levanto de su puesto durante tres días; mas todos los hijos de Israel tenían luz en sus habitaciones."

¿Qué era aquella luz que los hijos de Israel tenían en sus casas? ¿No era la manifestación exterior de la inspiración de la Verdad? Los Israelitas no estaban en un estado mental de alta espiritualidad, sin duda, pero tenían bastante visión espiritual para confiar en las promesas, de su guía Moisés. Tuvieron ideales un poco más altos que los conceptos idólatras de los Egipcios. Percibieron tal vez, aunque no fuese más que vagamente, al Dios único, y estaban dispuestos a abandonar el país en el cual habían nacido y se habían educado, en busca de la libertad de servir a ese Dios que habían vislumbrado.

Los tiempos presentes parecen bastante obscuros, pero por medio de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana los hombres están aprendiendo a disipar la obscuridad con la luz de la Verdad. La Ciencia Cristiana revela a Dios como Todo en todo y el mal como ficticio—nada. Es esta revelación que es la "luz" en nuestras moradas hoy en día.

El saber que Dios es el Padre-Madre de todos, expresándose en amor y verdad sin conocer ni la muerte ni el pecado,—esto es lo que sanará el mundo de sus tribulaciones. Cada cura de alguna enfermedad o de algún pecado por medio del tratamiento de la Ciencia Cristiana prueba la irrealidad de la enfermedad y del pecado. El hombre no es el juguete de lo que llamamos "destino" ni de la muerte. A medida que comprendamos esto, demostraremos más y más que por muy densas que sean las tinieblas que se extiendan sobre la tierra de Egipto—el sentido material—"todos los hijos de Israel", es decir, todos aquellos que perciben la verdad acerca de la inmortalidad y de la perfección del hombre, tienen "luz en sus habitaciones".

En la página 113 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "El que resista la influencia de cualquier otra cosa que no sea la Mente divina, confía su camino en las manos de Dios y se eleva por encima de las sugestiones que tienen su origen en el mal. La Ciencia Cristiana demuestra que hay un camino para escaparse del ultimatum del mal de los tiempos presentes, y es mediante la verdad científica; así que nadie tiene excusa."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Red Geranium

SHE had a shield of courage for the things
With which she must contend: the drought gnawed bare
The pastures, shriveled grain; the garden's wings
Were beaten back by hail that pounded there.
The well was often dry, but she was glad
To have a spring upon the wooded hill;
She saved the red geranium she had
Outside at first, upon the window sill.

That flower and her smile had greeted him
Day after day—and then the rain danced down
And green flame leaped again above the rim
Of drought, and they went shopping in the town.
For her a new dress! Then, with nothing said,
A flowerpot where growing roots could spread!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1938

Conant Looks To Workers To Save Industry

Harvard President Talks to Graduating Class in Baccalaureate Sermon

Urges Will to Do

Says Monetary Rewards for Management Will Be Lower in Future

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, yesterday afternoon bestowed his final counsels on some 700 begowned members of the graduating Class of 1938 in the baccalaureate sermon which emphasized first that the salvation of industry and democracy lies "in the ranks of labor," and second that the monetary rewards for the management of industry in the near future will be "certainly slight as compared to former times."

The setting was laid in the dignified beauty of Harvard's Memorial Church in the College Yard and Dr. Conant took as his text the words of the metrical version of the seventy-eighth Psalm. But there concessions to the past ceased, for the Harvard president, speaking to a group of very modern young men, focused his attention on the most modern of problems—the solution of which will lie in some measure, in the hands of those seniors whom he addressed.

While thunder growled outside and rain threatened, Dr. Conant began his analysis of the present-day world which the Class of 1938 faces.

Economic Problem

"Roughly speaking," he said, "our ancestors faced a political problem; we face an economic one. They succeeded to some extent in assuring political freedom for everyone and yet avoided anarchy. Can we provide economic freedom for any large percentage of the population without creating economic and industrial anarchy? That is the question I read each day in the morning headlines. If we can do this and do it promptly, then a renewed faith in democracy will arise. Then and only then the dogmas of the totalitarian states will call in vain."

Although "the task is one of peace and not of war," Dr. Conant declared that the solution to our economic woes lies in organization and training as strict as that required by an army.

"It seems to me," he continued, "that if our present complicated industrial machinery is to be made to work, and work in tune with the democratic spirit, it will require tenacity, intelligence, and courage on the part of a multitude of men in positions of no apparent consequence."

Having thus rejected the ideal that reform of our economic life can be successfully imposed from above, Dr. Conant developed his main thesis—the salvation of industry by men "in the ranks of labor."

By New Generation

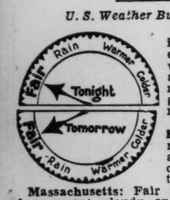
"I do not believe democracy will be saved by government officials, statesmen, publicists, captains of industry, or expert advisors, important as the work of such men may be; but by a new generation close to the heart of our industrial life—men who in the ranks of labor or management will win positions of leadership, not by emotional outbursts or adroit dealings but by their unflagging industry and their critical intelligence," he stated, taking opposition to the traditional capitalistic sympathies which have been so long associated with wealthy Harvard graduates.

"In monetary terms the rewards for successful and conscientious management of industry probably will be slight—certainly slight as compared to former times. After all, fashions in such matters change from century to century. A few hundred years ago fortunes were acquired quite reputably by holding high office in even the English army. By fortune or no fortune, the importance of the work done by those who day by day in our factories and mills strive to make our industrial machinery function and function in a democratic spirit

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued generally fair weather with slight temperature change tonight and Tuesday; gentle variable and northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Tuesday, except cloudy on the south coast; slightly cooler on the southeast coast tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle winds mostly northerly becoming variable over the north portion; fair tonight and Tuesday, except cloudy along the southern New England coast.

Weather Outlook for the Period June 20 to June 25, 1938, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Local showers with the temperatures near normal during the first half of the week except fair over the North Atlantic States at the beginning of the week; generally fair the latter half of the week with temperatures probably somewhat above the normal.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	82	New Orleans	76	84
Chicago	62	66	New York	66	80
Denver	60	84	Norfolk	72	88
Helena	54	74	Philadelphia	68	82
Kansas City	70	86	St. Louis	68	86
Los Angeles	58	66	San Francisco	54	70
Miami	84	86	Washington	68	86
Minneapolis	66	84			

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 20.
B—Maximum, June 19.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:26 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Tuesday, 5:45 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

Governor Hurley Vetoes $8,000,000 Highway Bill

In Boston Today

Bill Is Unsound, Governor Says

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today vetoed a bill distributing from the Highway Fund $8,000,000 to cities and towns for highway purposes. The bill had been re-enacted by the Legislature last week after the Supreme Judicial Court had declared the Legislature had previously enacted the same measure illegally because the Governor had not then signed the regular budget.

"In its present form, this bill is unsound," Governor Hurley said in his message today.

Republican leaders had passed the bill as a means of preventing the Governor from diverting the $8,000,000 from the Highway Fund to the General Budget, thus making the State liable to a $3,000,000 Federal penalty for using gasoline tax revenue for purposes other than highway construction.

Summer Is Just Behind the Door

Spring goes out, Summer comes in at 10:04 p. m. tomorrow. At that time, the sun reaches its highest point north and the days begin to grow shorter, according to the weather man today.

As for the last three months which constitute the Spring of 1938, the weather man found that they have been unusually wet, simply because the sun was under a cover of clouds most of May. Although the rainfall was less than normal in March and April, the May dampness was enough to offset the two previous dry months while June to date has been wetter than normal.

Despite the wet weather, the 1938 Spring has been warmer than usual. March and April were both unusually warm, it was reported.

At noon today, the temperature had reached 71, rising only two degress from its 10 a. m. reading.

Fiedler Tells Esplanade Plans

Earlier than usual, in order to do justice to the possibilities of their tenth anniversary, Arthur Fiedler today made his first announcement as to the 1938 season of the Esplanade Concerts.

Opening Thursday, July 7, the performances will run through the month. As usual, there will be a concert nightly except Saturdays.

Mr. Fiedler will announce later some special plans for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of this unique institution, which has brought enjoyment to tens of thousands of residents of all New England, and their summer guests. In the nine preceding seasons it is estimated that more than 2,000,000 persons have attended.

These are the only annual outdoor concerts played free of admission charge by members of a major American orchestra (the Boston Symphony).

In the face of many difficulties, Mr. Fiedler has clung to his original ideal of maintaining fine orchestral concerts free to all. The accomplishment of the tenth anniversary will depend upon contributions to the Esplanade Concerts Fund, which may be mailed to the Merchants National Bank (Trust Department), 28 State Street, Boston.

Schoolhouse Beano Protested

A second petition protesting against the use of Somerville public school buildings for beano games was presented to Mayor John M. Lynch today.

The document, signed by 500 persons, most of them Somerville businessmen, declared the games, which are held in high school auditoriums because of the large crowds which attend, divert business from local stores.

In addition, the crowds packing the school buildings late at night leave them littered with paper and cigarette butts, which the janitors are unable to remove by the time

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Business Viewed As Marking Time

Business in New England is now marking time and will see no appreciable change until fall, the New England Purchasing Agents Association declared today in a report based on a survey of 22 large manufacturing industries.

General conditions, the Association asserted, are 15 per cent better, 40 per cent the same and 45 per cent worse.

"By fall," the report went on, "it would seem that there would be sufficient demand to warrant some buying, although it probably will not be for future but for immediate needs, unless there is a definite indication of increased demand and firmer prices."

On the subject of employment, 50 per cent of the manufacturers reported less employment than a month ago, 35 per cent the same and 15 per cent greater. Eighty per cent reported lower commodity prices, 20 per cent the same prices and none increased prices.

An index of manufacturers' orders in Massachusetts, maintained by the Associated Industries of the State, showed a drop of 2.2 in May compared to the previous month and was 32 points under the figure for a year ago.

The Index indicated textiles, especially wool, is the most depressed industry. Metal industries recorded a slight loss, with a well sustained demand for machinery. The demand for paper was somewhat less than in April.

The increased demand for shoes followed the definite seasonal character of that industry, the index's sponsors declared.

Harvard R.O.T.C. Off for Cruise

The battleship Arkansas steamed out of Boston harbor this morning with 100 members of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps aboard for a two week's cruise in connection with naval education at the University.

Among those waving goodbye to Boston from the ship's rail was Clarence Martin, Jr., son of the Governor of Washington State and one of the Harvard juniors who will complete the cruise to Cuba and back. At New Haven, the ship will join a half-dozen other battle craft, filled with naval students from other eastern institutions of learning.

From New Haven, the fleet will go to Annapolis and on to Cuba, returning to New York and Boston July 11.

Maine Economy Bears Fruit: State Avoids Temporary Loan

This Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 20—For the first time since 1932 the State of Maine has not had to borrow through a temporary loan in anticipation of taxes. The State's bills have been paid on time. This and other facts revealed by a study of figures concerning the State's financial situation provide a basis for a feeling of encouragement in the financial outlook as the current fiscal year draws to its termination, June 30.

Co-operation of all departments in an economy campaign is credited by officials for most of the savings which have enabled this record. The only new tax imposed after voters rejected a proposed sales tax, has been one which increased beer revenue. Greatest problems have been in the Relief and Welfare Departments where costs have increased as many small communities continue financially unable to care for their needy.

Outstanding Accomplishments

Pertinent facts concerning the financial situation show four outstanding accomplishments. A deficiency bill of $2,044,000, largest in the history of the State, has been met and taken care of by an additional beer tax. A sinking fund which was depleted when the Administration took office, has been built up to $335,634 and is expected to reach $425,000 by the end of the fiscal year, by the statement of Governor Barrows. Old-age pensions are being paid to nearly 9,000 persons, more than twice the maximum figure previously attained. A total of $200,000 has been granted the Department of Education. Though small in comparison to the $2,000,000 requested, it has aided some 600 towns and maintained many school units.

Barrows Hopeful

Governor Barrows, this week, expressed confidence in the future and spoke encouragingly of the prospects of Maine industries, which he surveyed briefly at the convention of the Maine Federation of Labor. Optimism for the future keynoted his remarks.

Pulp and paper mill employees in Maine, the Governor said, have been fortunate in that Maine mills have enjoyed better business during the recession than have mills in some States. In the shipbuilding industry, one of the State's oldest and at one time largest industries, the Governor saw a "ray of sunshine" in

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Merritt Road To Bar All But Passenger Cars

Connecticut Lays Down Strict Rules for New Super-Highway

45 Miles Top Speed

All Advertising Is Banned, Parking Forbidden by Special Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 20—The Merritt Parkway, 17 miles of which will be opened to the public on June 29, will be strictly a passenger-car road. No trucks, no busses, no bicycles, no pedestrians are wanted on Connecticut's new super-highway.

The Merritt Parkway Commission, a special State agency set up to control traffic on the road and to direct development of the roadsides, has laid down rules for the Parkway.

Speed limit will be 45 miles an hour, five miles lower than the open-country speed limit elsewhere in Connecticut, which is 50 miles.

"Business vehicles," busses, horse-drawn vehicles, animals, trailers, bicycles, and pedestrians are prohibited.

No Parking Allowed

There is to be no parking at any time on any portion of the Parkway, and, in fact, as the Parkway is constructed, there is no place to park. The Highway Department provided no "turn-outs" anywhere along the parkway and the right-hand edge of the road is guarded by a curb which a car would have to cross to get off the traveled portion.

Disabled vehicles are to be moved into the right-hand lane at once, and then removed as promptly as possible.

There is to be no picnicking on any part of the Merritt Parkway property. Throwing or dumping of refuse or papers will not be tolerated.

The Commission has decreed that there shall be no advertising of any kind, outlawing billboards, posters and all other sorts of "moving or stationary" signs. Neither can advertisers avoid the law by parading vehicles up and down the road with signs on them.

Emergency Exceptions

When emergency requires, the State Police are authorized by the Commission to permit the use of the parkway by vehicles normally excluded. Garage trucks or other vehicles going to the aid of a motorist in an emergency will receive permission from the police.

State Police Commissioner Anthony Sunderland said, however, that the rule is not so difficult as it sounds. He plans to have a continuous 24-hour patrol on the Parkway with six uniformed patrolmen on duty at all times. A policeman should be among the first arrivals at the scene of any accident, and will call such help as is necessary.

There is no way, indeed, that a motorist could call help himself except by asking the assistance of a passing driver. In the 17 miles of Parkway there is no filling station, no dwelling house, no business place of any kind. There is no telephone along the road, although the State Police intend to have a few installed for emergencies and will operate a patrol of six men at all times.

Relatively a few miles outside the metropolitan area of New York City, the Merritt Parkway plunges into the Connecticut hinterland, cutting across country through woods, farms and swamps, and avoiding human habitation. There is not a street light in the 17 miles

There eventually will be gasoline stations, and perhaps some other concessions. The Parkway Commission has come to no conclusion on how it will handle the problem. It may decide to have the State put up filling stations, or it may lease locations to gasoline companies and specify how their buildings shall be constructed. In any case, business enterprises must conform to the Parkway plans, and harmonize with what the State is building there at a cost of $20,000,000.

Pedestrians, Trucks, and Busses Excluded

State Highway Department

View Along the Merritt Parkway in the Section Shortly to Be Opened

Seventeen-Mile Stretch Between Norwalk and the New York State Line. Traffic Lanes Are 26 Feet Wide and the Planted Strip Between Them Is 21 Feet. The State Controls the Roadsides and Has Authority to Say What if Any Concessions Will Be Allowed

Support of Democracy Urged at Many Colleges

Although located in the heart of the only state that stood with Republican Vermont in the last presidential election, Colby College, at Waterville, Maine, invited a Democrat to speak to its graduates at its Commencement exercises today. But Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, instead of upholding the policies of the Administration, reviewed the efforts of the Roosevelt regime as an "attack upon the democratic processes by which this Republic lives."

The Senator's address was one of a half-dozen Commencement Day climaxes in colleges and universities throughout New England, all of which emphasized the current need for upholding democratic ideals and principles in a world rapidly turning toward dictatorships. Of these addresses, Senator Bailey's remarks were the most pointed, calling upon the future national leaders from Colby to resist undermining processes "now prevalent in Washington politics."

"The policies of the present Democratic Administration," he said, "savor more of national socialism under a sole leader than a democratic Republic."

Will Carry On

Calling upon the 1938 class to "embrace the opportunity of an epoch in history," the Senator pointed out that "disaster appears to menace the world as you enter upon the scene. But humanity will carry on as it always has."

Senator Bailey opened his critical address with a denunciation of the court reorganization plan which he described as a blow against that process of democracy "most essential to its existence . . . the constitutional check on executive and legislative power." He said he was appalled at the labor and struggle required to repel such an attack which "in any other period would have brought disgrace upon those who made the proposal."

"Nevertheless we are frankly made aware not only that members of the Congress who resisted executive attack upon the independnce of the judiciary will be the victims of active administrative opposition," he went on, "but also that efforts are being made to prevent the return to Congress of sitting members who have voted against one or more executive bills.

"The whole influence of the Administration—with patronage, favor, and immense lump sum appropriations, with all the prestige of great offices, will be employed against them, and to elect successors who will yield to a President's undisclosed demands."

Clear Vision

In less spectacular language, but none the less pointed, Dr. Ernest H. Wilkins, President of Oberlin College, faced the 1938 graduates of Wellesley College with the statement that wisdom in public service calls for the clearest possible vision and the "fullest development of the individual's powers."

The development of these individual powers, he said, can be best attained through the contemplation of life as a whole "conceived as a divine creation." Thus, he said, will unity of purpose develop from a common outlook.

Other demands upon youth not to trade out the old lamps of "truth, honor, decency and service" for the new lamps of "avarice, greed and the desire to get something for nothing" were made by James R. Erwin, president judge of the Court of Common Appeals in Hudson County, New Jersey, to the graduates of Stoneleigh College, Rye Beach, Maine, and Dr. Helen W. Cole, wife of a former president of Wheaton College, at Wheaton College Commencement exercises.

Dr. Cole could see no indications in world affairs upon which to base a plea for over-concern. "If the cycle of history is turning full round," she said, "and bringing in another Dark Ages, still there must also come the renaissance. And from the conditions in the world today, it would seem that our America must set the stage for the renaissance."

Series of Activities

In many New England colleges, the parade of the cap and gown today climaxed a series of great activities in which hundreds of degrees were conferred upon students and persons of prominence in New England and national affairs. Brown University at Providence, R. I., today awarded 346 degrees in course and conferred nine honorary degrees upon distinguished leaders in their fields. Exercises were held in the First Baptist Meeting House where Brown graduates have assembled ever since 1775.

A colorful procedure antedating the Revolution marked the characteristically Brown commencement procession from the Middle Campus to the Meeting House, said to be the oldest of its denomination in America. Gov. Robert E. Quinn '15, was among those in the line of march.

At Northeastern University, H. Styles Bridges, Senator from New Hampshire, will give the commence-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

War Is Unifying Chinese People, Ambassador Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20—Chengting T. Wang, China's Ambassador to the United States, said last night that whatever the outcome of the Sino-Japanese conflict the cessation of this warfare "will find the Chinese politically and nationally more united than they have ever been before."

Speaking at the annual meeting of Yale-in-China, to which Charles Seymour, President, brought the greetings of the University, Dr. Wang charged that the Japanese have made a special effort to destroy Chinese institutions of higher learning.

"The Japanese have been well aware of the important part that the institutions of learning in China have played in creating a true nationalism in China, and arousing in the minds of China's people the fixed determination to defend their sovereign rights," the speaker said.

Colleges Bombed

"This furnishes the explanation of the fact which is testified to from all sides that, in their artillery attacks and in their bombings from the air, the Japanese have made a special effort to destroy Chinese institutions of learning and culture."

"In general, it may be said that during the last 30 years, the Chinese, fully awakened to their national needs, have been rapidly bringing themselves abreast of modern conditions, and have thus been preparing themselves not only to increase the welfare of their own people, but, to enable themselves to play their due part in the advancement of the welfare of the world. Thus it is that the present tragic situation is rendered still more tragic by reason of the check that has been given to the efforts of China to reconstruct her national life.

"However, one exception must be made to this statement regarding the check to China's reconstructive efforts. This exception relates to the growth in China of a truly national feeling which finds its expression not only in the cultural field where it has long been immensely strong, but in the political field where, until recently, it had been weak. So far

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Essex County Had Labor Issue As Far Back as in Year of 1704

Those who think labor troubles peculiar to the third decade of the twentieth century might be interested to learn that in 1704 one John Woodbridge of Essex County, Massachusetts, had to petition the Court of Sessions for authority to reduce his servant's wages.

This is only one of the many interesting records unearthed and published by WPA workers on the historical records survey in an "Inventory of the County Archives of Essex County." The 370-page book contains more than 1,400 entries of all county records found in 101 offices and vaults throughout the county.

The work, which has received commendation from many scholars and historians, contains innumerable references to early records of historical significance. Among these are records of the witchcraft cases of 1673 and 1692, early turnpike corporation records, highway records, and entries pertaining to court records beginning in 1636.

Among the early settlers of the county, workers found, were Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his associates, who in 1621 obtained a charter for a trading company. This company, the Association of Dorchester Adventurers, has been described as a group of public-spirited men "who wished to do something for their country, a little for the Indians, somewhat for the fishermen, and a good deal for themselves."

In seeking records, workers found exceptionally crowded conditions. Of the 101 vaults, 46 were crowded to capacity and have no further room to receive additional records. Worst vault conditions were said to be in the District Court of Lawrence where the basement was inundated in the 1936 flood, and where records never have been thoroughly dried out.

The book contains an historical sketch of the county, its governmental development, and a chart showing interrelations of various offices and departments. It also contains maps showing the outlines of Essex County today and the area covered by the 17th century County of Norfolk, which occupied the region between what is now Dover, New Hampshire, and the Merrimac River.

Maine Voters At Polls For State Primary

G.O.P. Contest for Gubernatorial Nomination the Chief Issue

Brann Unopposed

Lighter Vote Than That of Two Years Ago Forecast by Observers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 20—Attention centered today on the Republican gubernatorial fight as Maine voters went to the polls in the primary elections. Two years ago, Maine Republicans cast better than 120,000 primary ballots but this year a lighter vote is being forecast as but one contest—that between Governor Barrows and his opponent, State Senator Roy L. Fernald—appears outstanding.

With former Gov. Louis J. Brann unopposed as head of the ticket, Maine Democrats have less incentive to go to the polls, and consequently they too are expected to cast a light vote. As in the Republican ranks, the Democrats have contests in two of three Congressional districts.

In all there are 856 candidates on the ballots for both parties and it looks like a hard night for ballot counters regardless of the size of the vote. Of the 856, ther are 513 Republican office seekers and 343 Democrats.

Seek Nomination

Seeking nomination to the 33 seats in the State Senate are a total of 52 Republicans and 43 Democrats, while a total of 247 Republicans and 176 Democrats are looking for nomination to the House.

Republican Congressional contests are exciting but little interest. Though Representative Clyde H. Smith is opposed in the second district, his opponent, Arthur B. Lancaster of Gardiner, polled but 1,660 votes two years ago in a six-way fight won by Mr. Smith with 11,419. In the first district Representative James C. Oliver is opposed by William A. Holland of Portland in a quiet primary contest. Former Governor Brewster is unopposed for renomination in the third district.

District fights in the Democratic ranks are those between F. Harold Dubord, National committeeman, and Mrs. Elizabeth Soucy of Lewiston for the Congressional nomination in the second district and between Joseph W. Connolley and Harold B. Emery in the first. In the third, Melvin P. Roberts of Fairfield is not opposed

Gubernatorial Contest

It is, of course, the Republican gubernatorial contest that has attracted chief interest. The battle has been unusually bitter and State Senator Fernald, particularly, has minced no words in his condemnation of Governor Barrows' administration. The Governor, however, seeks renomination on his record.

Governor Barrows enters the primaries with the endorsement of party leaders, the so-called "old guard" of the party and of the G. O. P. State convention which took unprecedented action in endorsing him, despite the existence of a primary contest. Many believed, however, that the direct slap at Senator Fernald enhanced his chances as the move seemed to usurp the primary's function and hint at steam roller tactics distasteful to many voters.

Senator Fernald has the support of the liberal wing of the party and is expected to draw backing from labor circles. He has campaigned throughout the State exhaustively the past several months. Political observers who were according him a 20,000 maximum have lately revised their estimate. It is felt in some circles he may surprise the "old guard" by his primary showing.

Brought Smiles

Senator Fernald's attacks upon Governor Barrows have brought smiles to Democratic chieftains who believe he has weakened the Governor's position no little for the September election. But these same Democratic leaders now are a bit worried as to what might happen should Senator Fernald win the nomination. Some figure him a harder man to oppose than the Governor.

Influential Republicans have rallied to Governor Barrows' support this last week. Among them has been Judge Max Pinansky of Portland, an announced candidate for the nomination in 1940.

Some Republicans have charged that Senator Fernald has been causing the Governor undue embarrassment chiefly intending to aid former Governor Brann in the September election. They even hinted that Senator Fernald would run Independently should he lose the nomination but Senator Fernald, himself, spiked these reports by announcing he would abide by the primary vote and return in 1940 if he lost.

Barthelmess Gets Trinity Degree; Waited 20 Years

HARTFORD, Conn., June 20 (AP)—Richard Barthelmess, the motion picture actor, has returned to the scene of his first dramatic triumphs to receive his Bachelor's degree.

Dr. Harold C. Jacquith, provost of Trinity Collge, revealed yesterday that Mr. Barthelmess, a member of the class of 1918, would march with the 1938 seniors.

Dr. Jacquith explained that it was a faculty custom to vote degrees "nunc pro tung" (now instead of then) to Trinity men who failed to graduate with their class, provided they had been judged a success after they had been out 20 years.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30

Entrance of the Gladiators" ..... Fucik
Overture to "Raymond" ..... Thomas
Berceuse ..... Järnefelt
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem, ... Sibelius
Symphony No. 2 in D major, Op. 43, ... Sibelius
I. Allegretto
II. Tempo andante, ma rubato
III. Vivacissimo; Lento e suave
IV. Finale: Allegro moderato
Tauno Hannigainen, Guest Conductor
"Where the Citrons Bloom," Waltzes, ... Strauss
"The Toy Trumpet" ..... Scott
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn ..... Valerius-Kremser
Paul Checkassky, Conducting

Theaters

Copley—
"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—
"The Bike Parade," "Travel to China," "Bit and Bridle," Vacation at the Dude Ranch," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Scollay and Modern—
"Kidnapper," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Warner Baxter, and Arleen Whalen. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:10. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "One Wild Night." Scollay: 11:35 a m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray and the Yacht Club Boys. 3:05, 6:30, 10. Also "Women Are Like That," featuring Pat O'Brien and Kay Francis. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20.

Boston—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrel and Barton MacLane. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Strand—
"Man-Proof," with Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone. Also "Love on a Budget," with The Jones Family.

State and Orpheum—
Luise Rainer, Melvyn Douglas and Robert Young in "The Toy Wife." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Swiss Miss," with Laurel and Hardy. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux, Mischa Auer and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen, William Gargan and Beatrice Roberts. 10:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Crime School," starring the "Dead End" kids, and featuring Humphrey Bogart and Gale Page. Fenway: 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10 8:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Tremont—
Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall in "Hurricane." Also "The Awful Truth," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m

Repertory and Medford Square—
Benny Goodman and Dick Powell in "Hollywood Hotel." Also "The Devil's Playground," with Richard Dix and Dolores Del Rio. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Also "Dr. Syn," featuring George Arliss.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Coolidge Corner—
"Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers. 3:43, 6:41, 10:03. Also "Island in the Sky," with Michael Whalen. 2, 5:08, 8:16.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Private Nurse," with Henry Wilcoxon. 1:45, 4:55, 8:15. Also "Test Pilot," featuring Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:15, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
Don Amechee, Simone Simon and Robert Young in "Josette." 12, 3:20, 6:40, 10. Also "You and Me," with Sylvia Sidney and George Raft. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:25.

Hub—
Edward G. Robinson in "The Whole Town's Talking." 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "She Married Her Boss," with Claudette Colbert and Melvyn Douglas. 9:40, 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter—
Joe Penner and Lucille Ball in "Go Chase Yourself." 2:25, 6:15, 8:05. Also "Look Out for Love," with Anna Neagle. 3:45, 6:35, 9:25.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." Also "Three on a Rope." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on the Later Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward. Huntington Avenue. 11 a. m.

Kiwanis Club—
Luncheon and regular meeting. Hotel Touraine. 12 noon.

Dunsany Into Dance-Drama

The Arts in Boston

Lord Dunsany's "King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior," originally produced in March as a project for the Wellesley Theater Workshop and Dance Groups, became the Commencement Play in its repetition by request on the evenings of June 17 and 18, in Alumnae Hall.

The integration of speech, music and dance in drama, which was the aim of the production, is everywhere still in the experimental stage. So precarious is the balance between the parts that an actual fusion of them seldom takes place. Among college groups, it is usually speech that suffers most.

In elaborating Lord Dunsany's 26-page dramatic anecdote into an evening's entertainment, the Wellesley Groups gave it a handsome production as to sets, costumes and lighting, kept it constantly interesting to the eye in dance movement and dance interludes and interesting also to the ear in music especially written for it and in offstage chants sung by the Wellesley College Choir.

In fact, in doing everything they could think of (and many things that Lord Dunsany probably did not)—to expand and variegate the text, they all but left it out altogether. For fresh young treble voices cannot successfully disguise themselves into bassos behind false beards, and His Lordship's sly and worldly humor is likely to elude the young collegiate mentality. Although the more obvious lines were underscored, the subtler overtones were missed.

But Edith Margaret Smaill, the Workshop director, has the knack of bringing out distinguished results from the forces under her command. The designs for sets, costumes and lighting were made by her technical director, Sarah Emily Brown, a graduate of the Yale School of the Drama, and beautifully executed by members of the staff and students. The bare, stylized rocks in broken planes might well inspire a new setting for some enterprising opera company's "Walküre." The costumes were luscious and eventful; the lighting intelligent.

Charlotte MacEwan, head of the dance department, likewise achieved individuality by giving her groups free rein in choosing the dance themes which she helped them work out into diversified movement that emphasized the potential eloquence of the human body without relying on words for dramatic statement.

The score, correlated admirably with the action and agreeable in itself for its tone color and rhythmic accents, was composed by two versatile young pianists, Marjorie Houser, who also plays the flute and percussion, and Frieda Miller, who plays also the cello. A harp, played by Priscilla S. Hoeh, was added to this ensemble.

Special mention should be made of Camilla Davis, who as the idol Illuriel, deceptively held a static position for a great length of time, broke into a wonderful fall down a flight of steps at a climatic moment, and then dexterously assumed and sustained a new position, all with amazing skill.

M. L.

Summer Show at Vose's

Two exhibitions of special interest are offered by the Robert C. Vose Galleries for summer display. In the main gallery are English landscapes, in the smaller gallery are ship portraits.

These English landscapes were painted in the nineteenth century during an era when radical changes were taking place in the manner of painting. The names of the Vose exhibitors will prove unfamiliar to most visitors. Just because several of the painters possess considerable talent, they induce a certain sadness, for we feel that time and society do odd things to artists. They may be left in oblivion, or they may be sifted out, a few from many, to receive the credit and applause of generations to come. It is not always merit alone which assures lasting fame to an artist. Fashion has a good deal to say in the matter. It seems to be in the order of things for a comparative few to survive their epoch despite the fact that so many more might bestow pleasure if only their works were brought out into the light.

The painters to be seen at Vose's have depicted in varied moods the English countryside. Here are some scenes of villages by James E. Meadows; here is a view by a painter of Constable's school, Frederick W. Watts. One H. Andrews is more urbane in mood, working in the elegant manner of the Frenchman, Lancret.

Craftsmanship is good; these nature painters do not slur over the job. They paint trees and grass and skies with rich, dense pigment, favoring the hues from green to amber, as Rembrandt did. They may have been inclined to overpaint, to overdo in their eagerness to declare their delight in nature. They may have stressed the sentimental or the poetic, for they were primarily a literary people, and even in paint they thought in terms of description.

The ship portraits represent a definite era of shipping when sailing vessels navigated the waters. Included are portraits of "War Hawk," "Ocean Express," one of the fastest of clippers, and "Silver Star."

D. A.

Publicity Drive Found Profitable In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 20—The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission has found that increased advertising expenditures have brought increased returns. During the spring campaign of 1937, $4,900 was expended compared with $8,000 this year. Last year 3,322 resulting inquiries were received while this year the number increased to 7,593. Last year's expenditures for the spring campaign were confined to Boston and New York newspapers while this year five newspapers and seven magazines were used.

Evidence that the Planning and Development Commission is more active this year than last is found in the report of the Commission's first-class mailings. This year these amounted to 17,346 pieces as compared with 13,510 for the same period last year.

The most important piece of publicity work of the Commission is its monthly New Hampshire Troubador, a friendly digest-sized booklet which each month describes the customs and beauties of New Hampshire making former residents and visitors eager to return and imbuing strangers with a desire to make a first visit.

This year a Troubadour Year Book has been issued incorporating some of the more interesting pictures, articles, and poems published through the year.

Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

that there is hope for revival in this industry, generally idle except for Bath. In the textile industry the Governor reported some improvement in the market for medium-grade and sporting goods." Our cotton and machinery-producing plants are at about 50 per cent of normal with the slight satisfaction of holding their own with those of other States," he said.

The Governor, discussing the recently enacted wage-hours bill, pointed out it will not materially affect Maine's industrial wages in that the present average minimum is well above the 25 cents an hour standard of the new legislation. The average minimum hourly wage in Maine pulp and paper mills is 48.6 cents, metals industries 40 cents, woolen mills 38.4 cents, cotton mills 36.8 cents, boot and shoe industries 29.3 cents, wood-working and wood-turning industries 32.4 cents, he said.

"But these major lines do not include all our industries and, unfortunately, there are others in which workers receive below the living scale, a matter which long has called for decent adjustment and decent treatment of labor," Mr. Barrows added.

If the wage-hours bill will not effect Maine industries, directly, it is believed it will have a favorable indirect effect in that it may reduce the incentive of industry to move south and minimize the advantage lying with southern competitors.

* * *

Beauty Campaign

Maine is expected to renew, this summer, its campaign to beautify its roadsides and one of the first steps will be to renew the fight against unsightly billboards which dot the landscape. According to J. C. Burnham, Director of the Out-of door Advertising Division of the Maine Highway Commission, about 10,000 billboards are destined to go.

Maine Federated Garden Clubs instituted the original drive against billboards and were joined in their efforts by other civic associations. The campaign culminated in legislative actoin and considerable progress already has been made to improve roadsides and plan more attractive highways devoid of unsightly clutter. There still remains much to be done, however, as any casual motorist can report. Highways are dotted with many signs, many of them associated with roadside stands and filling stations.

Studying Welfare Work in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

New England College Girls at Elizabeth Peabody House

Left to Right—Elizabeth L. Holbrook, General Secretary; Adelaide McCormick, Wellesley; Elizabeth Bremner, University of New Hampshire; Luella Manter, Bates; Joyce Bates, University of Vermont; Virginia Maguire, University of Maine; Ruth Denny, Smith; Penelope Harrison, Mount Holyoke; Marion Evans, Radcliffe

Campaign Against Beano Is Renewed in Somerville

(Continued from Page 9)

school opens the next moning, the petitioners asserted.

The group, therefore, asked that the Board of Aldermen forbid use of the school buildings for such activities. In accepting the petition, Mayor Lynch said he would ask the City Solicitor if an ordinance would be legal.

Meanwhile, Alderman John M. Foster issued a statement that beano in Somerville, despite its operation in the name of charity, has become a "racket" and a "real danger." The promoters, he declared, ought to hire private buildings for their games.

A week ago, the first petition on this subject was given to Mayor Lynch. Signed by 600 persons, it also asked that the use of schools be denied for beano parties. The signers were headed by the Rev. E. Talmadge Taylor.

Liner DeGrasse Coming Into Port

The French Line's DeGrasse—first transatlantic passenger vessel of the French Line's fleet to visit Boston this year—comes into port this evening from New York, embarks 100 passengers at Commonwealth Pier, in South Boston, and sails at 11 p. m. for Plymouth and Havre.

The DeGrasse, 18,435 gross tons, was being thoroughly overhauled when the line's motorship Lafayette was burned. Work on the DeGrasse was pushed through and the vessel assigned to the Lafayette's place in the line's schedule. While in port this evening, visitors will be permitted to inspect the liner by obtaining a pass from the company.

Educators and tourists comprise the list due to embark at Boston, including: Prof. Fernand Baldensperger of Harvard University; Prof. Rene de Messieres of Wellesley College and Prof. Rene Cheruy of Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn.

World Relations Lecturers Named

Major Gen. William C. Rivers will discuss "America's Policy in the Far East" at the first of nine evening lectures on international problems which will be open to the public during the seventh annual New England Institute of International Relations, June 28-July 8, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College.

General Rivers, now retired from the United States Army, had a line-of-battle command in all the major combats of the American armies during the World War and has also served in various Indian campaigns, in Cuba, and in the Philippines.

Other evening lecturers will be Alvin H. Hansen, Professor of Economics at Harvard; Grover Clark, Professor of Economics, University of Denver; the Rev. Gilbert P. Symons of Cincinnati, Ohio; William Arnold-Forster, member of the executive board of the British League of Nations Union; Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, of The Christian Science Monitor; the Rev A. J. Muste, Minister at the Labor Temple, New York City; William T. Stone, Vice-President of the Foreign Policy Association; Devere Allen, Editor of the Nofrontier News Service; Irwin M. Tobin, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Council for Peace Action; and Dean Halford L. Hoskins of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts College.

Morning lectures and round-table discussions led by members of the faculty are scheduled for members enrolled for the entire 11-day session. Sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee in cooperation with the Congregational Christian churches, the Institute is open to anyone interested in becoming better acquainted with international affairs.

George A. Selleck, 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, is Director of the Institute. Prof. Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard is Chairman of the committee for the Institute, and Mrs. William M. Duguid of Cambridge is Treasurer.

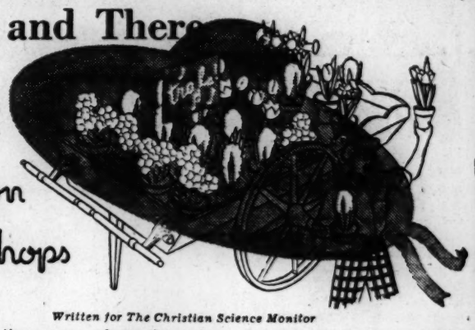
Family Welfare Society Launches Its Junior Month

The Family Welfare Society of Boston opened its fifth annual New England Junior Month program today when nine students selected from the junior classes of leading colleges in New England arrived in Boston. These students will spend four weeks studying the remedial and preventive work done by Community Fund social agencies in coping with modern social problems of every description.

Although the program is not in any way a training course for social work, it does offer to these alert and interested young persons an insight and understanding of social work today.

During the period the students will survey the larger economic problems which face the community: problems of unemployment, vocational maladjustment, and agencies which help to meet these problems.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A short time ago, when the utterly - devoid - of - shoulder-straps evening gowns came into vogue with a bang, we hear the younger set hied themselves to town, en masse, and equipped themselves with said style. But it seems that they completely forgot in their understandable excitement, that said gown would demand something equally different in the way of an undergarment. Hence we bring to your attention the H & W brassiere, which was designed with the style in mind. It's on the basque idea, has no straps, but we promise you that it'll stay up . . . . because it's all fixed up with a little boning; just like grandma used to wear. In fact the whole thing looks like something from an old daguerreotype in the family album! And it's yours for from $1.50 to $3.50, depending on whether you can be satisfied with lace batiste, or insist on satin or net. At Filene's . . . . where you'll also find the evening gowns that go with them.

♣ ♣ ♣

Sweaters are Nice With Sharkskin Suits

These chalk-white summer suits of sharkskin (or even the pastels or blacks) seem to require something a bit different in the way of a blouse. Crisp voile blouses are quite all right, of course, but it's the wool sweaters that we feel could be eliminated very nicely. However, with the slim tailored effect that the suits give, it's nice to have everything in keeping . . . and a perfectly plain sweater does just this. After all it shows very little, anyhow; just at the open neckline. Personally we think that the ribbed cotton-string ones are pretty slick . . . because they're nice and cool, and wash very nicely. That is, they do if you're wise, and lay them out flat after said dunking, and don't hang them up so they stretch just from sheer weight! They have a boat neckline . . . which is merely a slit across the top so they come straight across the neckline, and they have very short sleeves. And they come in chalk white, golden yellow, turquoise blue, Copenhagen blue, and pale pink. But best of all, they cost only a lone dollar . . . at Plotkin Bros.; just to name one place.

♣ ♣ ♣

Needs of Horace for Summer Solved

It's amazing . . . how many clothes all the young Horaces in the land seem to need just to get through one lone season. And the way they go through them is even more so! However, if you find that what you thought would certainly do for him a month ago, just isn't going to be all that's necessary, suppose we suggest a consultation with Roger Peet Company. They often have special sales on youngster's items (such as a boy's sleeveless sweater for $1.65 that's ordinarily $2.95) that you can get in on if you make a habit of visiting this shop, which is up on Tremont Street, right at Bromfield. They have a way of knowing just what Horace's set is wearing, you know. Which means a lot to the harassed mother who spends her day in outfitting her youngster with outfits that appeal to her, but which meet with a sad voice, and a gesture of despair, as Horace announces to the world at large that "the other kids don't wear those things, mother!" And we can just imagine how he'll go for the nonchalant "longies" of that featherweight material called Gabertex, which is Sanforized, cool, and made to stand a lot of wear and tear. They are very young-mannish in appearance . . . and come with a matching belt. In white, brown, maroon and so forth. And just think of the figure he'll cut when he tops it with a sports jacket! The sum of $1.95 will make him a definite member of the male contingency in the neighborhood, we assure you.

♣ ♣ ♣

An Attractive Removable Tray

It's nice to remember that: Filene's has a removable tray that goes on a folding standard that can be carried around to any part of the house or lawn for serving purposes . . . for only $1.29. The trays are patterned with flowers, and made of metal. That Sears Roebuck has a three-piece rustic lawn set that's all fixed up so it won't tear or flitch the next sheer chiffons that come in contact with it. Just the thing for the household that loathes the idea of watching every rain-cloud that comes on the horizon because the fragile lawn chairs have to be yanked in under cover! Furthermore they're not only weather proof, but termite proof. Which is really something in this day and age, because fancy how you'd feel if you invited your neighbors out on the lawn to "set a spell" . . . only to find that the termites had done a complete job on the furniture! On sale for less than ten dollars.

Janet Treat

(A Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

'The Monitor Views the News'

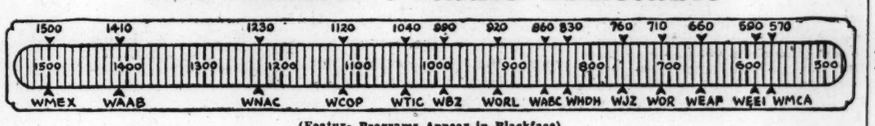
For Tuesday, June 21

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"...	Your Family: drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	News; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Popeye"; sketch	The Revelers: quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Inside of Sports"	Sport reports	Tenor; orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Alias Jimmy Valentine"; drama	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
7:15	America Dances	Music Is My Handicap	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Felix Ferdinando's Or.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor; orchestra; comedy	Concert ensemble	Network program	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Novelairs"
7:45			"Let's Celebrate"		Don Humbert's Band
8:00	Ted Husing; Connie Boswell; orch.	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews	Burns and Allen: Jan Garber's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"; tenor; choir	Detective drama
8:15		"Those We Love"; dramatic serial		"Let's Visit"; informal network interviews	Detective drama
8:30	Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.		Margaret Speaks; orchestra; chorus		Pianoleers"
8:45					Commentator
9:00	Theater: Florence Eldridge; Frederic March, in dramatic sketch	"Republican Guberatorial Situation," address by Richard S. Whitcomb	Cherniavsky's Orch.	Frank Ferneau's Orch.	Evening Concert
9:15			Cherniavsky's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Evening Concert
9:30			Network speakers	"Barnstormers";	Amateur Hour
9:45			Network speakers	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30	"A Little Night Music"; orchestra	Forum: speaker	"For Men Only"; Van Steeden's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"; tenor; orchestra	Vincent Lopez Orch.
10:45		Forum: speaker			"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Pageant of Melody	Musical program
11:15	Ramona's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Network speaker	Musical program
11:30	Gene Beecher's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Musical program
11:45		Music As You Desire It	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Musical program

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	'Rhythm Romance'	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm News
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; popular variety; news	Food talk	Merry-Go-Round	Fashion talk
9:45	Bachelor's Children		Mystery Chef	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum, talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Melody Time"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Variety program; Howard Price's Orch.	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch		"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Music for Madame"
11:15	Vocalist	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Jam Session"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Women and News	Consumers' Program	"Get Thin to Music"	"Jam Session"
11:45	Aunt Jennie stories	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Tenor; orchestra	Commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; features; Noonday Revue; music	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Studio speaker		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	"Classical Gems"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"		"George and Juanita"	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Zinn Arthur's Orch.	"Sweet Music"
1:45	Hymn recital	Armchair Quartet	Don Van Wart, pianist	Zinn Arthur's Orch.	Vocalists
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Organist
2:15	Vocalist	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sports commentator	"Chorus on Parade"
2:30	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Sports reports	Federal Theater "Pioneer of Science"
2:45	U. S. Marine Band	Hymn recital	"School for Wives"	Sports reports	
3:00	"Tin Pan Alley"	Attorney-at-Law	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis baseball game	"Broadway Stars"
3:15	"Tin Pan Alley"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports reports
3:30	"Story of Song"	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis baseball game	Murray Twins
3:45	"Story of Song"	U. S. Army Band	"The Guiding Light"		Alice Breeze; orch.
4:00	Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis baseball game	Sport reports
4:15	Popular music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		Sport reports
4:30	"Harmonettes"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis baseball game	Sport reports
4:45	"Party"; music	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch		Sport reports
5:00	Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Top Hatters: orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15	Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters: orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30	Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45	News; music	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Console Echoes"	Paul Savin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Salon orchestra
7:15	Hollywood comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Medal award	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	"Music of the Masters"
7:45		James Melton; orch.	Studio speaker	"Musical Album"	Swing Band
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson;	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Commentator
8:30	Al Jolson; Martha Raye; orchestra	"Information Please"; questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45			Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	"Pet Peeves"
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal interviews	"Feminaires"; vocal trio	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra		Sport interview	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	150th Anniversary of	Fibber McGee and	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.; quartet	United States Constitution; dramatization; speaker	Company	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00	"Time to Shine";		Robert L. Ripley; orchestra; guests	Ferdinando's Orch.	Swing Band
10:15	Hal Kemp Orch.			Commentator	Dance Music
10:30	Mystery sketch	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Mal Hallet's Orch.	Roger Coleman, tenor
10:45	"Viewpoints"	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Rhythm Symphonic"	Mal Hallet's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"The Right Job"	"Day's End"
11:15	Frank Dailey's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Yankee Weather Service	Talk, Fannie Hurst	"Day's End"
11:30	Dance music	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breeze's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"; military band	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:45	Dance music	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breeze's Orch.		Herb Woods' Orchestra.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	June 21	Cherbourg June 27	June 21 1:00 pm	June 21 8:00 pm
*Ile de France	June 22	Havre June 28	June 21 8:00 pm	June 22 7:00 pm
†Pres. Roosevelt	June 22	Cobh June 29	June 21 8:00 pm	June 22 8:00 am
Queen Mary	June 22	Plymouth June 27	June 21 8:00 pm	June 22 10:00 am
Hamburg	June 22	Cherbourg June 30	June 22 1:00 pm	June 22 8:00 pm
Georgic	June 25	Southampton July 3	June 24 8:00 pm	June 25 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	June 21	June 16 4:00 pm	June 16 8:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	June 23	June 18 4:00 pm	June 18 8:30 pm
Manulani	San Francisco	July 5	June 30 4:00 pm	June 30 8:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	July 6	July 1 4:00 pm	July 1 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	June 23	June 18, 4:00 pm	June 18 8:30 pm
‡Empress of Japan	Victoria	June 25	June 20 4:00 pm	June 20 8:30 pm
Pres. Wilson	San Francisco	July 1	June 26 4:00 pm	June 26 8:30 pm

*France only. †Ireland only. ‡Special address.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesday.

General Electric Adjusts Wages By Living Cost Index, Up or Down

Every laborer is interested, whether he realizes it or not, in the fluctuating movements of prices. But the workers in the General Electric plants in West Lynn are particularly interested, for they have a flexible wage plan built upon the Federal Government's Labor Department cost of living index. On May 28, the Secretary of Labor made known the latest official movement of the price index. It was down. The immediate result to the General Electric employees therefore was less money in their pay envelopes.

This is the way the system works. Inaugurated on October 5, 1936, when the cost of living index was standing at 82, the plan provided that the employee's earning was to increase by 1 per cent for every point change in the Government's index. That plan was to work on the downside also. But there was a floor and a ceiling established. If the index got out of the eighties the plan was void. Extreme inflation or extreme deflation were thus provided for.

A genuine testing of the plan of a sliding wage scale has now come with the current cost of living index falling rather than rising. When rising, employees had little reason to object. They got more pin money in their pay envelope. In December of last year the index stood at 84.5. In March it had fallen to 83. An adjustment downward therefore was necessary of 2 per cent. This shaving in pay is not expected to seriously affect any workers. Though income has dropped slightly, so have costs—according to Government figures. The worker should theoretically need less money to buy the same goods.

The management has already done much to explain away any sense of dissatisfaction that might have arisen. When the plan was adopted—and increased cost of living was in the air—the management stressed the backhand action of the system so that what has happened now would not come by surprise.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Exhibit-of the-Week.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Natural Science Exhibits, Dolls, New Exhibit of Four Extinct Birds, and What Other People Wear on Their Heads and Feet.

Goodspeed's—Complete set of American Clipper Ship plates, by George C. Wales. Also original Wales Wash Drawings, and the Stipple Engravings for transfer.

Dunster House, Harvard College—Water colors by twenty Contemporary Americans. Through June 23.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Reproductions of Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Twentieth Century Paintings. Through Aug. 31.

Public Library—Exhibit of Fifty Books of the Year and Commercial Printing of the Year. Through June 26.

Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music, at 2:45 Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibitions: Harvard Portraits by Predecessors and Contemporaries of Copley. Prints by Dürer. Open daily 9 to 5. Closed Sundays and holidays.

Castano Galleries—Old Master Drawings and fine paintings of Barbizon, Italian and American Schools.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of selected group of oils, water colors and prints. Also water colors by Vladimir Cavlosky.

Children's Art Center—Water colors of Palestine by Eleanor Parke Curtis. Through June 22.

Yamanaka & Co.—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibition by members.

Boston Athenaeum—Colored Engravings. Also French costumes from 1500 to 1800.

Federal Art Gallery—General exhibit of Project work. Through June 25.

Holman's Print Shop—Etchings, lithographs and other prints.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of modern textile designs and modern water colors by Charles Johnson. Through June.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of 19th Century English landscapes, and sailing ships.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

N. H. Unemployment Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 20—Since Jan. 31, 1938, when the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation division began payment of benefits, $437,651 has been paid out. The balance in the fund now stands at $4,006,964, with the month of May marking the smallest drain on the fund since February.

N. E. Zionists Hold Conference

Calling upon the United States Government to officially protest against the destruction of Jewish property and freedom in Germany, the New England Zionist Region met at the Hotel Statler yesterday to organize more strongly against persecutions in Europe and in support of efforts to obtain the maximum amount of land for a well-ordered Jewish state in Palestine.

The resolution protesting against German aggressions was forwarded to President Roosevelt along with the praise of the organization for his efforts in launching a World Refugee Conference at Evians, France, July 6. Clarification of the Jewish position in Palestine, it was said, would help to establish more friendly relations between the Jews and their neighbors, the Arabs.

Amusements

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TEST PILOT

Bonita Granville—BELOVED BRAT

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Irene Dunne in ROBERTA

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*3 minute station-to station rate.

TELEPHONE

Hurley Bond Program Urged; 500,000 State Idle Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

would be made as a direct grant computed on the basis of their several and respective payments under the State tax.

Commissioner Callahan said that rather than outline his complete program now, he would wait until he had received the money and then decide what projects to carry out this year. Otherwise, he declared, the whole matter would become a log-rolling program in the Legislature, with one proposal being traded off against another.

Interest

Representative William B. Baker (R) of Newton asked the witness how much debt service is being assessed against the highway fund at present.

"The amount is $5,500,000 annually," replied Mr. Callahan.

After some argument, Representative Baker got the witness to admit that the additional road building would increase the State tax by $3,000,000 next year unless other State expenditures are sacrificed.

Other speakers were Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, who estimated that the $15,000,000 highway program would give jobs to 15,000; Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, who, in approving the construction of a $2,000,000 maximum security prison, said that there are more than 900 prisoners at Charlestown Prison whose capacity is only 750; Dr. John M. Grey, member of the Special Commission studying the problems of the Mental Disease Department, who read a note of approval of new institutions for the criminally insane, from Dr. Vernon L. Briggs, alienist; and Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Acting State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, who presented a building program costing $3,894,000.

Orderly Means Asked

Present to oppose the bond issue were Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, and Hart Cummings, an official of the New Bedford Taxpayers Association.

Mr. MacDonald's opposition was "on the grounds of sound policy." The bond issue, he said, should not be adopted until definite programs have been placed before the Legislature.

Admitting that conditions in State hospitals are "in some cases disgusting and shameful," Mr. MacDonald said the State should not go about rectifying these problems "helter-skelter." He proposed that the Department of Mental Diseases be authorized to prepare specific plans before the State embarks on a program of rehabilitation.

Regarding the State Prison question, it is Mr. MacDonald's opinion that "the need has not been defined definitely in the public mind."

"I sincerely hope," declared Mr. MacDonald, "that the Department of Public Works will not be given authority to spend large sums of money for unemployment relief so that some "politician" can set up an "employment office for the faithful.'

Mr. Cummins expressed the opinion that the higher taxes required by the bond issue would prove a handicap in attracting new industries to Massachusetts.

Harvard

(Continued from Page 9)

can hardly be overemphasized. To me it seems that in their hands lies the future of democracy. If they succeed, the country will once again have need to sing the praises of a group of heroes."

Will to Conquer

In enunciating this theme, Dr. Conant threw a new light on the problem of making money after college—a topic of utmost interest to most members of his senior class audience. ". . . If each individual of the generation which is now leaving our colleges and universities could put this will to conquer (economic problems) first and his own career second, the future would justify optimism," he advised them.

Turning to an analysis of the influx of liberalism which is suffusing today's business philosophy, the Harvard President likened such new movements to the expanding national frontiers of old.

"If liberalism is indeed the philosophy of a business civilization," he claimed, "then those who value liberalism would seem well advised to struggle to perpetuate this type of civilization. But to be sustained, it must be clearly a social order which the mass of people are willing to fight to preserve if necessary. Many believe that the equivalent of the frontier—the equivalent of expanding markets and freshly discovered natural resources—is to be found in further applications of science to industry. If that be so, there is work for many hands and many brains. But unless the new frontiers that applied science may thus call into being to refresh our industrial life can also bring some of the intangible values of the old frontier, liberalism will not flourish. A flexible social structure providing opportunity for many would seem to be as essential for a healthy future as low unemployment and a high national income.

"Some hope for a better life for one's children, some degree of independence, and some power for each individual, if only the power to voice a complaint at a town meeting—these are surely the hallmarks of a free country as contrasted with the new tyrannies of this century."

In summing up, Dr. Conant addressed his last words of advice to the Class of 1938 in optimistic terms by saying:

"Yet to young men at least the difficulties of the adventure must provide a beckoning challenge. No matter what careers you choose, hardly any of you can fail to play a part in a significant epoch in the history of this country. Individually, even with the tenets of true democracy close to your heart and with the greatest labor, you may accomplish little; but collectively you and others of your generation may achieve what seems to many of my generation a hopeless task."

Today was featured by a temporary lull in Commencement Week activities as seniors prepared for their traditional Senior Spread and dance tonight, while thousands of alumni, members of the various reunion casses, poured into Cambridge by every transportation means preparatory to taking part in the Class Day festivities on Wednesday.

Commencement

(Continued from Page 9)

ment address, to be heard by 8,000 students, and relatives and friends of students, in the Boston Arena tonight. His subject will be: "What Is Expected of the 1938 Graduate?"

Other colleges have heard the tramp of cap and gown wearers throughout the week end, obtaining their degrees and listening to announcements of new opportunities for furthering education. Dartmouth College of Hanover, N. H., climaxed a busy week end today by conferring bachelor degrees upon 505 seniors, the largest graduating class in its history. Honorary degrees went to such prominent persons as Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, Sir Edward Wentworth Beatty of Montreal and Dorothy Thompson, author.

Exercises on the Denison Memorial Terrace ended Wesleyan University's 106th commencement at Middletown, Conn., last night with the graduation of 125 members of the 1938 Class.

Announcement of the inauguration of a new financial policy involving the spending of many small, undesignated gifts today caused a buzz of excitement at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. By vote of the Trustees, sums that are insufficient to justify immediate use on projects will no longer be earmarked for eventual use but will be disposed to provide professional preparation for faculty members, opportunity for research and special studies.

Henry W. Keyes

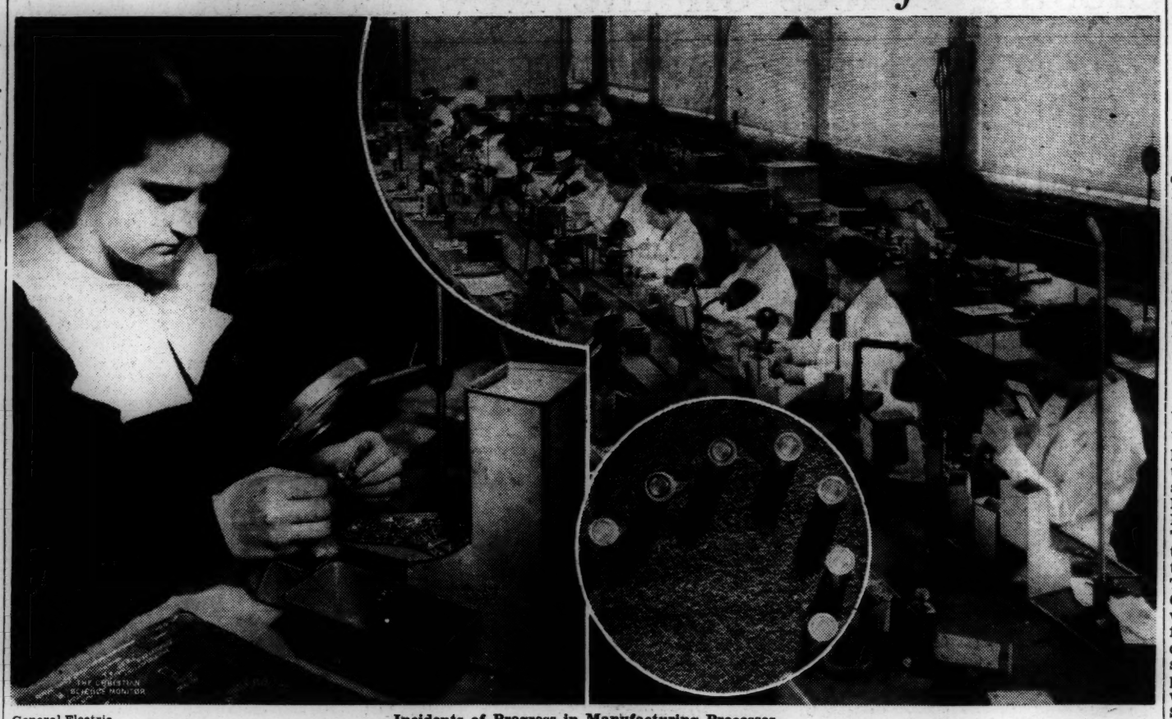
NORTH HAVERHILL, N. H., June 20 (AP)—Former United States Senator Henry W. Keyes, who passed on here last night, was a former Republican Governor of New Hampshire and a prominent leader in agricultural matters.

Mr. Keyes selected farming as his life work after graduating from Harvard College in 1887, but it was not long before his appealing personality won the favor of political leaders who induced him to enter politics.

After serving in both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature he was elected Governor in 1917. During the World War he was active in stimulating industry and agriculture. It was largely because of his work in that direction that he was rewarded with election in 1918 to the United States Senate. He served three six year terms, retiring last year.

His activities in Washington centered considerably in forestry and agriculture and he was instrumental in obtaining several tracts of land as national reservations in the White Mountans. He took an active interest in his own farm properties.

Research in Electrical Field Intensified



General Electric

Incidents of Progress in Manufacturing Processes

At Left—Work Place With Instruction Sheet for Inspection of Register Pinion Shafts in West Lynn Works. Upper Right—Assembly Conveyor for Small Instruments. All Operators Wear White Linen Smocks to Prevent Dust and Lint. Inset—Jewel Bearings

World Pictured In Baccalaureate Sermons to Youth

The world of today was pictured for graduating classes in baccalaurate sermons on a dozen New England campuses yesterday. Serious problems were described; occasionally a remedy or a way through was propounded.

Key sentences from these messages to the leaders of tomorrow follow:

Yale

"In a world torn by international and domestic dissension . . . the lesson of personal good will, when applied intelligently, is strong to overcome all difficulties and solve all problems. May you carry it forth from these halls into the outside world to serve as a leaven in the life of the Nation."—Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University.

Dartmouth

"No generation has ever faced more vital issues than those which confront mankind today. Defeat is certain if we bring to these issues nothing better than doubt, mistrust, suspense of judgment or despair. But we have a fighting chance of success if we approach them in the spirit of faith—faith in the great ideals of the human spirit, faith that what ought to be can be, faith in one another, faith in the fundamental honesty and reasonableness of mankind, faith in the justice and almighty power of God."—Luther A. Weigle, Dean of the Yale Divinity School.

Wesleyan

"The greatest gift which a college of liberal arts can bestow is not a diploma, or a set of facts acquired in the classroom, laboratory or library. It is the ability to meet wisely new situations unlike anything we have previously faced."—Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University.

Brown

"There is an anomaly in the situation that though there is a church on every street corner of our towns and religion seems the most publicized commonplace in our culture, there are few, very few who know and understand the mystery of its meaning, the secret of its power."—The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston.

Radcliffe

"As we now possibly face another World War, we must admit that the possibility of peril is greater than of promise. Covert anarchy is threatening to burst into overt anarchy at any time. Promise is probably on the other side of catastrophe."—The Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, Professor of Applied Christianity at Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Wellesley

"Education at its best and its most is no solo of individual ability and achievement, but a symphony of shared experience, whose genius is its reconciliation of variety and harmony."—Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, Dean of the Chicago University Chapel.

Amoskeag Area In Parking Plan Of Manchester, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 20—With this city faced with a serious parking situation, Mayor Damase Caron has come out with the plan that the city acquire 17 tenement buildings of the former Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, close to the business center, and turn it into a free parking lot which would accommodate approximately 1,200 automobiles.

The property involved is now owned by Amoskeag Industries, Inc. It is only a few hundred feet off the main street. At the present time it is assessed by the city for $171,000. Mayor Caron feels that the property should be acquired by the city for considerably less than the assessed valuation.

For several months during and following the Christmas shopping period a large common just off the main street has been used for several years as a parking lot, but this property is considered necessary as a playground during the summer months and accommodates only a fraction of the number of cars that could be parked in the area proposed by the Mayor.

Electric Meters in New Homes Show Readings From Outside

Lord Kelvin's dictum that "the life and soul of science is its practical application," seems borne out by the number of new things, new jobs, new factories, new industries flourishing today in the northeastern United States whose business progress can be traced directly to research. A staff writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has investigated representative industrial plants and associated research laboratories. This is the sixth of eight articles.*

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., June 20—Public utility companies are watching with intense interest the production figures of General Electric's new meters for measuring home power consumption. One of the most recent products of the research laboratory, these meters are the last word in modern precision instruments.

Some 2,500 come off the assembly line daily, and factory officials state that they feel their present excellent condition as manufacturers can be traced directly to the research that has gone into the new meter. It's as near foolproof as engineers know how to make it.

All of this means something, for all over the world wherever nations have advanced in methods of government, there are bureaus which see to the checking up of instruments of weight and measure whether used by butcher, baker, grocer or coal dealer, but no one checks up on the utilities to make certain the kilowatts of electric power delivered are up to standard.

Everyone assumes that he is getting his money's worth, an assumption based on two decades of unerring service given by the "scales" of the electric light company, the current meters.

Caught in His Own Tricks

Yet only a short time ago, a customer of a well-known electric light company registered a complaint recently, claiming his electric bill suddenly jumped to three times its normal amount. Now the General Electric watt-hour meter in service at that house is considered one of the finest precision instruments in the world and ordinarliy what the meter says is true.

But this time, trouble shooters found something different. Not knowing that the permanent magnet in each meter serves as a well-regulated brake allowing the revolving disk attached to the counter to clock up more power against the customer than he actually uses, this man in seeking to cheat the company had wound many coils of wire around the meter to form an electromagnet, and demagnatize the permanent magnet. Consequently, with plenty of wheels and no brakes, every time the smallest amount of current was used "freewheeling" carried the disk merrily along at a great clip to bring that meter reading at the end of the month to a new all-time high.

"You can't cheat the electric company and get away with it," officials at the River Works in Lynn are all agreed. They have spent many years perfecting the present meter and feel it's as near foolproof as the engineers know how to make it.

On Outside of New Homes

These meters are the instruments today going on the outside of all newly-constructed homes where the meter reader can determine the monthly score without a pilgrimage through hundreds of basements to each one's darkest corner. All of which accounts for its high popularity with utility companies and other purchasers since its introduction last fall, "and in no small measure this has been responsible for preventing the business decline from critically affecting the meter department," says Nicholas M. DuChemin, assistant plant manager.

Quite naturally, electric companies are not replacing all their old meters with the new type, for this would be too expensive and very unwise at this time, they feel. But they are going on new homes and someday will be standard equipment. Consequently the production rate of meters depends on the number of new homes built—which serves as a good indication too, of coming power demands.

The new instruments are 15-amp, three-wire, 220-volt meters as compared with the old 5-amp, 2-wire, 110-volt meters. They are fully adequate to meet the increasing demand for electricity in modern homes, the company feels, for today homeowners not only light their houses with electricity but many use it for ranges, air conditioning, hot water, heat, small motors, washing machines, refrigerators and a host of other things.

Consumption of electric power reached a peak in November, 1936, but it is not industrial power which makes the initial demand on power companies, but homes. When the home demand curve rises, the power curve for industrial plants follows.

"Power companies are already operating at peak capacities," G. E. Officials declared, "and with the demand curve still remaining high, they must eventually buy more equipment."

Emancipation Act

Britain emancipated the slaves in her West Indian colonies in 1834.

War Is Unifying Chinese People, Ambassador Says

(Continued from Page 9)

from weakening this development of national unity, which the Japanese have viewed with alarm as portending the creation of a state militarily strong enough to resist their contemplated aggression, the merciless military murder by the Japanese of thousands of Chinese women and children and other non-combatants has strengthened the determination of the Chinese people to unite for the common defense of their homes, their lands, and their civilization.

"Renewed Advance"

In amplifying his assertion that the Japanese have concentrated their attack on institutions of learning, Ambassador Wang listed the following colleges and universities that have been destroyed: Nankai University, the Woman's Normal College and the Hopei Technical Institution at Tientsin, the Central University at Nanking, the Tung Chi University, the Fu Tan University, and the Commercial College at Shanghai. Central University at Nanking has been bombed four times, he said; the University of Shanghai, which is an American-supported institution, has been partly destroyed, and the Amoy University at Amoy and the Chung Shan University at Canton have also been bombed.

"These are grievous facts," the Ambassador said, "but it must not for a moment be supposed that modern education in China has received a final blow. As soon as the Japanese invaders are expelled or withdrawn from China, the educational advance will be renewed."

In closing, Ambassador Wang praised the great influence upon educational development in China which has been exerted by Christian missionaries from America. These missionaries, he said, supplied the real beginnings of western education in China and the stimulus for its continuation.

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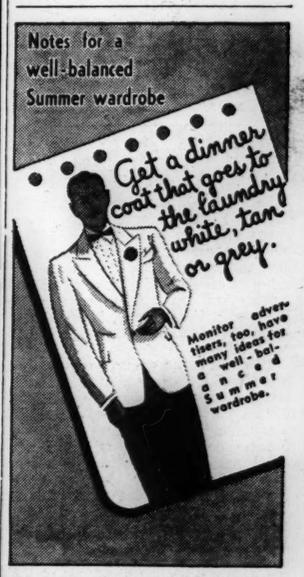
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Saturday's volume 104,530
1938 volume to date 98,413,158
1937 volume to date 223,995,557

Leading Stocks Rise 1 to More Than 5 Points

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—A rejuvenated stock market awakened from a long sleep today and posted gains for industrial leaders running to 5 or more points.

It was the best rallying performance in nearly six weeks and virtually all categories participated to some extent. Volume expanded on the upturn, but the ticker tape had no difficulty in keeping pace with orders. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,150,000 shares.

Profit taking frequently was in evidence, but this was absorbed comparatively easily and prices were around best levels near the final hour.

Gains on the curb about equalled those on the "big board." On the advancing side here were aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, Carrier Corp., Lion Oil, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Gulf Oil and Aluminum, Ltd.

Statistical forces advanced the suggestion part of today's buying in the stock list was due to the fact the market for some time has refused to break on the appearance of so-called "bad" news and had merely settled down to a do-nothing position. Daily volumes last week were only a little over 300,000 shares. It was recalled that, in previous years when markets have turned exceptionally dull, the eventual emergence usually has been on the upside. The fact that commodities, for the past several weeks, have displayed an urge to advance, was also viewed as a bullish influence for stocks.

After several weeks of persistent decline rail loans turned today and scored wide recoveries. Other bond market groups followed the carriers to higher ground.

Trading circles reported improved support for the rails, based in part on belief that pessimism incident to the steep May-June fall had been overdone.

Outstanding in the reversal were New York Central & Hudson River 4½s, Northern Pacific 6s, Southern Pacific collateral 4s, Southern Railway 6½s, Wabash first and Erie general 6s, up 2 to around 5 points at the start of the final hour.

Gains running to a point or more were recorded by loans of Great Northern, Santa Fe, M-K-T, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania and Nickel Plate. Other corporate gainers included Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Walworth 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s and International Telephone 5s.

U. S. Governments were steady with several Treasuries up 2-32ds. Italian issues were strong leaders of the foreign list.

Chicago Security Dealers Sentenced

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Three executives of the defunct Hoagland & Allum Co., Inc., a La Salle Street investment house, pleaded guilty in criminal court today to an indictment charging conspiracy to "defraud the public of $720,000."

Judge Francis E. Allegretti sentenced George F. Allum, 52, president of the concern; Olaf A. Larsen, 46, vice-president, and Henry A. Engel, 42, secretary-treasurer, to one to five years each in the Illinois Penitentiary.

Allum also pleaded guilty to a separate indictment charging embezzlement and was sentenced to one to 10 years, to be served concurrently with the other term.

Wheat Rises 1⅜c In Late Trading

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Largely because of attention given to advances shown by securiteis, wheat rose 1⅜ cents a bushel late today following earlier frequent fractional declines.

Contributing to the late bulge of wheat prices were reports of black rust on stems in spring crop areas. It was asserted stem rust was present in the Red River Valley's better sections east of Valley City from Castleton to Hillsboro.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¾-¼ higher compared with Saturday's finish, July 78-78¼, Sept. 78⅞79, Corn ⅝ off to ⅝ up, July 57⅝-¾, Sept. 58⅝-¾, and oats ⅛-⅝ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Early irregular price trends in the stock market were leveled out in later trading today. Aviation and steel shares were in demand in the industrial group and coppers responded to the recent production cut. Oils were firm. Transatlantics were a trifle higher and gilt-edge and German bonds were steady.

Prices in the bourse edged forward today. Governments and Bank of France shares were firm. Royal Dutch added 42 francs and Suez Canal 90.

Liverpool: Cotton advanced to final gains of 9d-10d today under stimulus of higher overseas markets and fears of insect activity in the U. S. Local covering and Bombay demand met a scarcity of contractors.

Permutit Company Sales Are Largest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Permutit Company of New York, manufacturers of water conditioning equipment for industrial and household use, announce that 1938 sales of their nationally distributed household water conditioners are 13 per cent ahead of last year for the first five months.

This advance culminated in a 43 per cent increase for May, over May of last year, a new all-time high, according to records of the Household Division.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	42	42	42	Jun 17
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	30	30	30	Jun 14
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	15	9	8	9	+1
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	19¼	19½	19¼	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	18	50½	47¾	50½	+3⅜
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	18	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun 17
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅝
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 18
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	13	152¾	149¾	152	+3
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 9
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	26	6½	6	6½	+ ⅝
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	*1	42½	41¼	42½	+ ⅝
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	101	43	41¼	42¾	+2⅝
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 17
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	15	15	15	Jun 10
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	63¼	61½	63¼	5+2½
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(2¼e)	1	53	53	53	+1
17¼	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	7	17	16¾	17	+1
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(1½e)	6	31	29½	30½	+1½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	11	90¼	88	90¼	+3⅝
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Jun 14
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	11	17½	16¾	17½	+1⅞
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	3	31	30½	30½	Jun 17
17⅜	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	26	12⅞	11¾	12¾	+1⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	106	106	106	Jun 17
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	3	6	6	6	
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	9	9	9	
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Power	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¾
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	18	18	+1½
11½	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¾
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 10
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	36	35¾	35¾	Jun 16
2½	1½	Am Ice	11	2	2	2	+ ⅛
19	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	19	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	9	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	+1¼
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	2	45	44	44	Jun 17
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	11	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅜
4¾	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	3	30½	30⅛	30½	+ 2
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	106	106	106	+1
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	22	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	4	32¾	32	32¾	+1¾
33	16½	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	14	29	27⅞	29	+1½
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	116	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	+1½
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	17	16⅜	15	16¼	+1½
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	4	68	67	68	+1½
20⅝	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	5	16½	15¾	16½	+1⅛
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	8⅜	8½	8⅝	+ ¾
56¾	28½	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	78	39	36½	38¾	+3¼
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	116½	116½	116½	−1½
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51	51	51	— ½
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	27	21	19½	21	+2⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
12¾	12	Am Stove	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun 13
21¼	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	5	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
117½	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅜
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	132¾	129¼	132⅝	+3½
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	14	73¾	72	73¾	+2¾
73¼	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	73	72	73	+2
140½	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	140½	140½	140½	Jun 17
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ½
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	18	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	+ ½
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Jun 9
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	9	34	31¾	34	+3
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf		25¼	25	25	M'y 26
36¾	21	Anaconda	224	26¼	25	26¼	+2¼
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	32	32	32	+2
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	2	14	14	14	— ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	1	12	12	12	+ ½
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90	90	90	— ¾
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	11	30¾	28	30¾	−3
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 16
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	5	3	2⅞	3	Jun 17
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	21	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ½
66	52	Assd Gd 1 pf (6)	1	60	60	60	
68¼	68¼	Assd D G 2pf(13⅓k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jun 17
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	22	26⅜	25¼	26¼	+1½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	2	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Jun 16
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	6	16½	15	16½	+1
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	5⅞	5½	5⅞	Jun 15
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	14	9	8	9	+ ½
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	55	21	20½	21	+ ⅞
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	15	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	+1¼
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	8	40	39½	40	Jun 14
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	3	2⅝	3⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 18
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	7	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
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10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	12	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	+1⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	25	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jun 14
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	20	17¼	16	17¼	+1⅜
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 8
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	63	14⅛	13¼	14	+1
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾e)	2	11¼	11	11¼	+ ½
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1)	2	15½	15⅛	15½	
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	1	6	6	6	Jun 18
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	14	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅝
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	3	17⅜	17½	17½	
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	8	32½	31⅞	32½	+ ¾
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	212	48¼	45⅝	48	+3¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	4	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¾
98½	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	Jun 16
28	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	2	18	17¾	18	
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅞
15½	10¼	Blaw-Knox	21	13	11½	13	+1½
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	30	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	+1⅜
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	10	20	18¾	20	+2
13⅞	9	Bond Strs	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 13
19⅜	15	Borden Co (.70e)	9	15⅜	15½	15⅛	
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	77	21¼	19⅜	20¾	+1⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2	2	2	Jun 16
22¼	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¾
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	8	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	16	19	18	18⅞	+1½
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	1	26	26	26	Jun 11
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	33	33	33	Jun 17
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	27	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	27	28⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	31½	31½	32½	5+2⅜
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	3	7	7	7	+ ⅜
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	9	8½	7½	8⅛	+ ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	12	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅜
20	13¼	Bullard Co	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¾
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	8	20¾	19½	20⅛	+1½
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 17
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	11	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	1⅞	2	Jun 8
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5	5	5	Jun 17
8⅜	5⅝	Butler Bros	12	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	5	9	8½	9	+ ⅝
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	5	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ½
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24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jun 18
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	21	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
15¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	10½	10½	10½	+1
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	46	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+1⅛
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	17	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅜
36	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	3	26½	25¾	26½	+1¾
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅜
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	11	82	78¾	81¾	+5¾
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	33	43¾	42½	43¾	+2
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jun 16
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	8	13	12½	13	+1
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12⅝	Celotex Corp	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22	22	22	+1⅜
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
11	7	Cent R R N J	4	9½	9	9½	Jun 17
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Jun 14
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	26	36¾	35	36½	+1¾
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
12¼	6	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	Jun 14
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	31	24	22½	24	+2
88	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
48½	27½	Ches Corp	13	31	29½	31	+1¾
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	Jun 15
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun 16
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 17
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	4	2½	2½	2½	Jun 17
14	8½	Chi Mail Order	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅝
1	½	Chi M St P & P	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 17
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 17
12⅞	6⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	11	11⅜	10⅞	11½	+ ½
32½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	25	25	25	Jun 16
40¼	37⅝	ChiPneuT pr pf(2½)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Jun 9
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 18
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 17
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 4
16⅜	12	Chickasha Cot(¾e)	2	13½	13½	13½	
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	6	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
63⅛	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (½e)	273	45¼	42½	45¼	+4½
1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
3¾	2	City Stores	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	7	16	14	16	+2⅛
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 17
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	43	39¾	39	39⅜	+ ⅜
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	14	15½	14	15½	+1¾
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	5	130¼	129	130	+4½
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 16
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	30	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ¾
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Jun 17
27⅞	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+1
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	11	11	11	
22¼	13½	Col Br'east A (.85e)	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
21¼	13	Col Br'east B (.85e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 13
9⅝	5⅛	Colum G & El	58	6¾	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	62½	61	61	+ ½
18½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	5	11¾	11½	11¾	+1¼
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	3	32	31½	31½	Jun 17
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	74	73½	74	+4
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	18	31¾	30½	31¾	+1⅜
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun 8
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	37	36¾	37	+1
100½	90	Comi I T cv pf(4½)	1	100	100	100	— ½
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents	28	8	7⅞	7⅞	
2	1	Com'with & South	28	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	16	39½	37⅞	39½	+2¼
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	20	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¾
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Jun 8
24½	15	Congoleum-Nairn	15	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¾
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	8	15¾	15½	15¼	+ ¼
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6¾	6¾	6⅜	+ ¼
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	110	25⅛	24¼	25	+1
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅞	4½	ConsFilmInd pf(½k)	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	43	9	8½	9	+ ½
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103	103	103	+3
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 9
½	¼	Consol Textile	24	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11½	11½	11½	+1
86½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	86⅛	86½	86½	Jun 1
16⅜	9¾	Container Corp	7	11⅝	11	11⅜	+1¼
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	5	130¼	129	130	+4½
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 16
94	80½	Colgate-Palm-P	30	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ¾
17	10	Hercules Motor	4	10½	10½	10½	
58	42¾	Hercules Pow (.85e)	2	45	44¾	45	+1¼
51	40	Hershey Choc (3)	1	50	50	50	Jun 10
95	80	Hersh Ch cv pf (4a)	1	90	90	90	Jun 15
20	16½	Hinde&DauPa(½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr 13
29½	17	Holland Furn(1½e)	15	29½	28	29½	+1⅞
11	5¾	Hollander (A)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
25¼	11⅜	Holly Sugar (2e)	4	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
65⅝	48½	Homestk Min (4½)	12	62½	62	62¼	— ¼
25	17½	Houd-Herah A (2½)	2	19¼	19	19¼	+1⅛
11⅞	6	Houd-Herahey B	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
57	46½	Household Fin (4)	1	55	55	55	Jun 18
96	83½	Household Fi pf (5)	1	95	95

Commerce and Finance

Steel Activity Up; Belief Grows Market Has Touched Bottom

Business and Industry

Building and Loan Savings Up 18 P. C. In First Quarter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—News of an increase of 18 per cent in the amount which people saved in savings, building and loan associations during the first quarter of this year compared with the same period last year, leads the United States Building and Loan League here to conclude that "times are not as bad as many believe them to be."

The receipt of new money by these associations, says A. D. Theobald, Assistant Vice-President of the League, for the first three months of 1938 was $91,539,331, as compared with $77,281,115, in 1937, an increase of $14,248,216.

It is held especially encouraging that withdrawals in relation to new money coming in were less this year than last. Funds paid out to investors totaled $64,364,226 as against $77,581,115 paid out last year.

It is the experience in building and loan associations, Mr. Theobald says, that January is the best month for new savings accounts, January was ahead of both February and March this year but it is noted that March was quite a bit above February, indicating, Mr. Theobald holds, that "hard times have not been reflected in the investment side of the building and loan picture."

Assets of the 988 reporting associations had a net increase of 6.6 per cent for 1937. At the end of this year they were listed as $1,475,035,000, and at the end of 1936 they were $1,384,302,800.

Business-New Deal Compromise Is Near, Declares Economist

POLAND SPRING, Maine (AP)—A Boston University economist declared the tide of New Deal efforts to take from the "haves" and give to the "have nots" seems to be "on the ebb."

Prof. William G. Sutcliffe told the Maine Bankers' Association, in convention here, "the present policy is fortunately gradually signing its own death warrant."

"Many signs indicate," he said, "that a compromise is at hand. Business is becoming, and must become, more amenable to Government regulation. New Dealers are getting the jitters."

Public opinion, Professor Sutcliffe said, is being germinated against "the short-sighted policies to aid only the 'forgotten man.'"

If business would be less antagonistic," he continued, the germination would be accelerated to the point where public opinion would "curb emergency powers, and restore to Congress its rightful function."

He counseled business men to abandon an "obstructionist policy," which he said only catered to "the man who loves to use emergency powers."

Utah Copper Co. Halts Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY—D. D. Moffat, Vice-President and General Manager, announced that Utah Copper Company has suspended operations. The closing down will be for at least 30 days, possibly longer. Resumption will depend on the future trend of the copper market.

The company has posted at its mine at Bingham and at its mills at Magna and Arthur, notices of a 5 per cent reduction in wages, effective July 1.

Vice-President Moffat stated that the company began curtailing production last September, and that for some months it has been at only about 40 per cent of capacity.

At the time of the closing down about 3,000 men were on the pay roll. Some 500 men have been retained on construction jobs and work in the company's precipitation plants.

ICC Adopts Plan For Spokane Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In its first decision under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act affecting a Class I railroad the ICC Friday adopted a plan of reorganization for the Spokane International Railway and Cour D'Alene & Pen O'reille Railway.

The plan, which will be certified through the district court for the eastern district of Washington, provides for no fixed interest obligations.

Winthrop Mitchell & Co. Closes Branch Offices

CHICAGO (AP)—Leeds Mitchell, partner in Winthrop Mitchell & Co., a large investment securities firm, announced the company would close four branch offices, effective July 16.

The offices are in Davenport, Iowa, Rockford, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., and Minneapolis, he said.

The object, Mr. Mitchell said, was to concentrate the firm's business activities in four major cities—Chicago, New York, Washington and London.

The firm's headquarters are in New York.

Most of Jamaica's Sugar Crop Has Been Harvested

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP Cable)—The majority of sugar estates of Jamaica have completed harvesting their sugar for the 1937-38 season, according to reports published here. Remaining portions will be finished by the end of the week.

Of Jamaica's export quota of 88,000 tons set last year by the International Sugar Conference, slightly over a half has been shipped. The greater part of this went to Canada, with England taking 3,000 tons.

Texas Oil Closedown To End on July 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Austin, Tex.

The oil producing industry of Texas will be restored to the full seven-day-week basis on July 1, according to announcement by the Railroad Commission.

The lifting of the five-day-week production order will mean the adding of about 400,000 barrels daily to the State's allowable.

Commissioner Ernest O. Thompson said that placing the State on a full week producing basis was due to the decrease in gasoline and crude stocks. He declared the curtailment program had been a complete success.

State 'Tariffs' Hit U.S. Theory Of Free Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

chief of the division of clay and silicate products, National Bureau of Standards. As head of this impartial testing agency, Mr. Bates said that the inspection and testing of cement according to rigorous standards cost the United States a maximum of 5 cents per barrel of 376 pounds in small lots, and 1½ cents a barrel when larger lots were tested.

In short, in sizable quantities cement could be properly inspected and tested for about half-a-cent a hundred pounds, instead of 15 cents. This estimate was presented in the form of an affidavit to the Florida courts.

Article 1, Section 10, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the United States provides: "No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be lawfully necessary for executing its inspection laws. . . ."

Is it Necessary?

And now the Courts are seeking to determine whether the Florida inspection fee is "absolutely necessary" or whether it is a tariff in disguise. It is contended, too, that the same fee would be imposed on all cement marketed in Florida, not only on foreign cement. The provision of the Constitution gives no authority to lay a different tax on foreign products than on domestic articles. As to the latter part, it has long been settled that no State can impose more "onerous public burdens or taxes" on products from without its borders than it imposes upon the like products of its own territory. (Guy v. Baltimore, 100 U. S. 434-439.)

In a memo submitted by the United States as amicus curiae in the Florida case, it is stated:

"If the State of Florida is successful in imposing this so-called inspection fee, it is to be anticipated that other States by similar devices will exclude other commodities now moving into the Country in foreign commerce. Whatever form these statutes may take, their practical effect will be to levy import duties upon foreign commodities and in some cases to impose a virtual embargo upon the importation of those commodities. In that event, import duties instead of being uniform as contemplated by the Constitution will vary from state to state. The orderly conduct of commercial relations with foreign countries in such circumstances will be impossible. It needs no argument to show the difficulties which will confront the Department of State in its efforts to negotiate trade agreements pursuant to the Congressional policy embodied in the Trade Agreements Act if those agreements may be nullified and impaired by legislative action of the various States. The importance of this case both to the foreign commercial relations of the United States and to the treaty-making power of the United States to enter into international agreements and to conduct its foreign relations in an orderly way is at stake."

This quotation from an official statement of the Federal Government shows how very serious is the issue. That is the extent to which protectionism - from - within threatens the traditional powers of the Government and the views of the present Administration on reviving trade.

Cost of Living Declines Slightly

NEW YORK (AP)—The cost of living of wage earners in the United States declined three tenths of 1 per cent from April to May, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

Living costs in May this year were 2.6 per cent under May, 1937, and 12.6 per cent under May, 1929, but 20.6 per cent above the low point of 1933, the Board said.

Food prices between April and May dropped four tenths of 1 per cent, rents fell two tenths of 1 per cent, clothing prices dipped eight tenths of 1 per cent, coal prices dropped seasonally, 3.4 per cent, and the cost of sundries held unchanged.

The purchasing value of the dollar in May was 115.6 cents, against 115.2 cents in April, 112.6 cents in May, 1937, and 100 cents in 1923.

Firestone's Six Months' Profit Is Down Sharply

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. earned a net profit of $2,429,429 for the six months ended April 30, after deducting depreciation, interest, and Federal taxes, the company announced.

This compares with a profit of $3,766,006 for the same period last year. After providing for dividends on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock series A, the earnings on common amounted to 53 cents a share compared with $1.23 for the same period a year ago.

Steel Operations Up 1½ Points To 27 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Belief is growing that the steel market has touched bottom and the first indications of the expected late summer revival are being felt, according to the magazine Steel, that reports a slight increase in the operating rate and a strengthening in the price of steel-making scrap.

"During the past week increased activity at about half the steel-making centers, led by a substantial rise at Pittsburgh, caused the national operating rate to advance 1.5 points to 27 per cent last week, with a further increase this week forecast in some instances," says the report. "Pittsburgh advanced 4 points to 23.3 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania ½ point to 26, Buffalo 5 points to 28, Cincinnati 12 points to 28, Detroit 3 points to 21 and Youngstown 2 points to 27. Wheeling was the only center to show a loss, dropping 3 points to 35 per cent. No change was made at Chicago at 22, Birmingham at 58, New England at 25, St. Louis at 39.3 and Cleveland at 31.

Inventories Decline

"Consumers have worked off inventories sufficiently to make current buying almost entirely for rush delivery, indicating the steel is going into consumption immediately. Only slight quickening of demand is needed to cause larger commitments.

"Meanwhile, heavy tonnages continue to pile up for later specification, requirements for naval and merchant ships, part of which have been placed and part pending; considerable highway and bridge steel projects and some steel for railroad car building. Adjournment of Congress without giving financial aid to the carriers makes the latter situation likely to yield less business than had been expected.

"Closing of the 1938 model season by the automotive industry indicates early start on 1939 models and buying for first runs are likely to start within a short time. Government spending is being put under way as rapidly as possible and should include sufficient steel to help the situation.

"Automobile production gained slightly last week to 41,790, compared with 40,175 the preceding week and 111,620 in the week ended June 19, 1937.

Scrap Market Better

"Better feeling is being manifested in the scrap market, not yet resulting in buying but caused by scarcity of material and reluctance of holders to sell at the present level. Some of this sentiment may result from foreign buying but other factors are active in giving strength. Dealers believe the bottom has been reached and that some rise in prices is certain to follow any buying of tonnages," concludes the report.

Although sentiment in steelmaking scrap is stronger in most centers a slight dip at Chicago served to reduce the composite price 8 cents, to $10.63. The iron and steel composite is unchanged at $38.38. The finished steel composite at $61.40, was 30 cents lower, due to a $3 reduction in galvanized sheets.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Fights Unemployment

NEW YORK (AP)—A campaign to combat increasing unemployment in the New York financial district has been launched by a special stock exchange committee.

Representatives of member firms serving on the committee heard William McC. Martin, Jr., youthful Chairman of the exchange, appeal for the re-employment of messengers and others laid off in recent weeks.

With volume of business on the exchange dragging near the lowest levels in 20 years, many others have been reduced to part-time work.

The committee elected a chairman, Robert P. Boylan of Clement Curtis & Co., and made plans for the registration of dismissed workers seeking new employment in Wall Street or elsewhere.

New Financing Is Far Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—New security offerings this week were limited to municipals, the third time this year no private issues were launched, according to a special compilation by Poor's Publishing Company.

New issues totaled $8,488,000 in the period ended June 16, compared with $41,103,505 during the previous week and $149,614,000 a year ago.

The following tabulation shows details:

	Latest wk	Year ago
Municipals	$8,488,000	$89,029,000
Industrials	....	17,100,000
Public util	....	....
Miscellaneous	....	37,040,000
Stocks	....	6,445,000
Total	8,488,000	149,614,000

Auburn Auto's Equipment Sale Gets Court Approval

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—Approval of sale of part of the bankrupt Auburn Automobile Company's assets was entered in Federal Court records here.

Dallas Winslow, Inc., of Detroit, purchased parts and equipment in the Auburn, Ind., plant for $85,000. Equipment in the company's Los Angeles plant was sold to the Hamlin Company of Los Angeles for $7,250. Karl Nussbaum of Louisville, Ky., purchased air conditioning units in the company's Connersville, Ind., plant for $3,582.

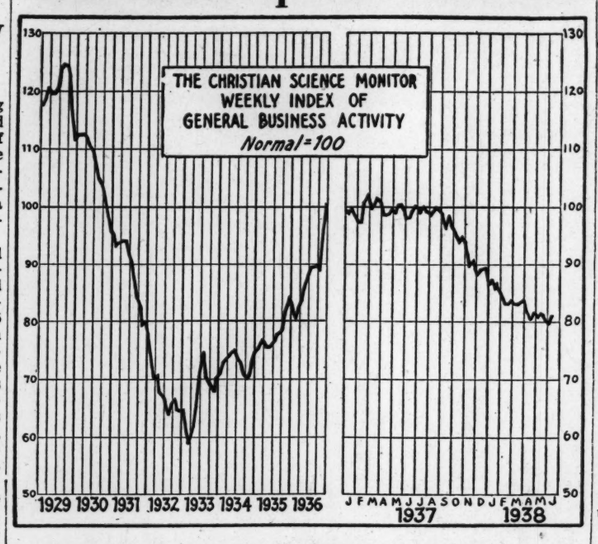
Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick, who approved the sales, rejected bids on the company's administration building and airport at Auburn.

Locomotive Shipments Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Shipments of railroad locomotives in May totaled 21, against 31 in April and 54 in May, 1937, Department of Commerce reported. In first five months 151 locomotives were shipped, against 173 in 1937 period.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Substantial Upturn in Business



A substantial upturn in general business activity was recorded in the week ended June 11 by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. The increase followed the sharp declines of the previous three weeks and lifted the index to the level of the middle of May. On June 11 the index registered 81.0 (prel.) as against 79.7 on June 4 and 98.2 on June 12, 1937.

The movements of the three components of the index were reversed in the week ended June 11. Miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production which had declined in the previous week showed substantial gains. Bank debits, on the other hand, turned down following a previous gain.

Output of electricity recovered from the slump in the holiday week with an increase contrary to seasonal expectations and greater than trend allowance. The advance in the adjusted figure lifted the index to the highest level since the middle of March.

Miscellaneous carloadings spurted forward in excess of seasonal expectations, canceling most of the loss recorded in this group since the middle of May.

The total volume of bank debits for selected cities outside of financial centers recovered moderately from the holiday week, exceeding the allowance for ordinary seasonal gain, but failing to meet the usual intramonthly seasonal rise. At its current level the index is moving irregularly close to the lows for the period.

Scattered gains appeared in the reports for last week. Steel ingot production increased 1½ points during the week to 27 per cent of capacity, magazine Steel estimates show. There is a better demand for construction steel and some big orders are in prospect for navy, PWA, and shipbuilding schedules.

Automobile output was raised a little last week, but the outlook for the industry is not regarded too hopefully yet.

Operating schedules in the textile industry were kept down, although some improvement in sales volume was reported. The shoe industry, however, is planning to increase operations in the next few weeks to meet fall demand.

Retail sales were somewhat higher in many sections of the country, but volume is still substantially below a year ago. In the industrial districts sharp declines from last year were noted, whereas the farm districts showed gains.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June 11.* 1938	June 4, 1938	June 12, 1937
Combined index	81.0	79.7	98.2
Bk debits outside NYC	77.5	80.4	94.9
Elec power production	88.3	85.8	101.2
Misc carloadings	69.9	67.5	95.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Again last week the stock market turned in the same monotonously dull performance, ending up in the smallest single day's trading since August, 1918, with a total of only 105,000 shares.

Whether with any meaning or not, last week's market did however make a turn, the fifth since the year's lows on March 31, and the turn was downward, with previous week's prices having failed to reach the highs of April and May. Moreover, the rail shares were in good part responsible for the down-turn; they have not been doing as well as industrials recently, and have sagged to the lowest point since March 31 and razor-thickness above those lows of that day.

Outstanding performance of the week in the security markets, however, was the bad behavior of the high-grade shares. Not the second-grades, which have been pointing down most of the year, but the high-grades, including issues of systems like the Atchison, Burlington, Union Pacific, and Pennsylvania. They failed to act like money bonds and their decline was aggravated Friday, though in Saturday's somnolent market they went to sleep with everything else.

Rail Receiverships Likely

Reason seems somehow connected with last-minute failure of the rail aid bill to pass Congress before adjournment, blocked, apparently, by the unions. This does not directly affect the "high-grade" rails, but indirectly it means the strong probability that the summer will see some front-page rail receiverships. Lively rumor round the Street has put the Indian sign on the Baltimore & Ohio. It has had no serious maturities this year but a slow seepage of cash to meet interest payments. It is reported ready to meet the July 1 payments.

Thought here is that the road might plump into 77 trusteeship to end this weakening before its cash is all gone. Erie did. And though the knowing ones saw Erie receivership through its balance sheet before it came, nevertheless a wave of selling in rail liens followed. It seems that in recent years institutional holders of rails have seen the handwriting on the wall and got out and chief holders now are the widows and orphans who trade only on front-page news—a situation the converse of that obtaining in government and high-grade industrial obligations.

Next to this news, most important market influence seems to have been the gossamer of rumors woven about Joe Kennedy's return from Britain. The stories take strikingly detailed form. Britain and the United States, the tale goes, will jointly and simultaneously raise their gold price, so that here it will be $41.34 and in London presumably around 163 shillings. The new prices will theoretically put sterling back at its traditional level of $4.86. The assumption here is that owing to her heavy unfavorable balance of trade in recent months, and our extremely favorable balance, Britain would like to see sterling at $3.50 or $4.00; but, so goes the full-dress rumor, our Treasury 'naturally wouldn't stand for' such a level, and would compromise only by a drop from the present $4.97½.

The "Gold Standard" Rumor

And then, with all the plausibility of Odysseus to his faithful swineherd, the rumor has it that both countries will "go back to the gold standard" by announcing some plausible equivalent of the old-fashioned free redemption. The by-product of upward marking of the book-value of official gold holdings would, of course, be particularly impressive in London, where the Bank of England still sticks to the old parity in its weekly statements, and the whole thing would be a gigantic mirror to make the commercial world see prosperity round the conrer.

Only trouble was that neither the New York nor the London stock markets paid any attention to the yarn—unless it is supposed that without its sustaining effect the undertow of current bad business news would have dragged both markets down even faster than it did. Nor did the foreign exchange market produce more than one of those small eddies which periodically baffle explanation.

Business news was again mixed. Steel operations moved up a bit. There was much talk of the $3 reduction in galvanized sheets, and whether it means a gradual wilting of the price schedule recently posted for the third quarter unchanged from a year ago. American brokers sold 350,000 tons of scrap abroad for $10 heavy melting No. 1, an obvious export dumping price, but Saturday those few market traders who still leaned on the broadtape at 11:30 took some cheer from news that the price had "firmed" at Pittsburgh, though still quoted unchanged from last week.

Rail Outlook Dubious

Rails ignored a shade better carloadings report and some talk of better earnings (or smaller losses) than in the spring. Some chilly cheer was obtained from the I. C. C. decision to re-open the case for the roads requesting an increase in the basic fare from 2 to 2½ cents. And the unions are supposed to have weakened their case against a wage-cut by blocking the rail aid bill. All to no avail in the rail share market.

Congress' adjournment brought no rally, perhaps because last summer's adjournment seemed to have put the stock market on the autumn toboggan. Next primaries are in Maine and Minnesota today.

The investment bond market produced no new industrial issues. One was postponed. A rather impressive list, however, is being prepared for July. Bond houses are still commenting on the 2¾ per cent coupon announced for the coming big Standard of New Jersey offering. The Treasury quarter-date financing turned billions of dollars over without rippling the money market.

Wall Street is organizing to do whatever possible to place its technologically unemployed elsewhere, with an impressive committee and much talk. Latest technical change proposed in exchange operations is a thinning out of settlement dates for economy's sake. The list is now very impressive of the improvements which have been proposed and discussed and are apparently still in the discussion stage. Brokers have quite a bit of time for discussion at present.

NLRB to Weigh CIO Plea Against Bank of America

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the largest banking houses in the United States is involved in the first broad scale attempt of the National Labor Relations Board to assert its jurisdiction over labor relations in the field of big business and finance.

The board has arranged for hearings in Los Angeles June 27 on a complaint by one of the white collar workers unions in John L. Lewis' C. I. O., charging the Bank of America with labor practices that were outlawed by the Wagner Act.

Later the board is expected to make a similar move against five insurance companies where organized white collar workers have attempted to initiate collective bargaining.

Application of the highly controversial Wagner Act in the fields of banking and insurance may well revive some of the strenuous disputes and legal maneuvering attending the board's efforts to make the Wagner Act stick in the fields of industry and manufacturing.

Fourth Largest Bank

The Bank of America is rated as the fourth largest bank in the United States, and the ninth largest in the world.

Measured in terms of its 491 branches and its depositors, it is rated as the biggest banking house in the Nation.

For weeks the board's division of economic research has dug into statutes and statistics building a foundation for the board's claim that both banking and insurance establishments operate in interstate commerce. On the strength of this foundation the board's claim will stand or fall in any eventual court test. The Wagner Act applies only to establishments doing business in interstate commerce.

The research experts will provide the board with exhibits showing the extent to which banks and insurance houses use the mails for interstate business and to which they have holdings in such things as railroads and utilities. The exhibits also will show that either singly or in syndicates, financial institutions underwrite security flotations affecting interstate commerce and that bankers and insurance men set on the directorates of railroads and utilities.

Beyond that the exhibits will show the myriad transactions in routine banking and insurance operations.

If the board succeeds in establishing its jurisdiction over banking and insurance it will have reached a new group of white collar workers—clerks, office workers, salesmen in the financial industry.

Would Affect 500,000

Board attaches estimate that about 500,000 persons engaged in banking and insurance operations would be affected by the extension of the Wagner Act to their types of employment.

In terms of assets, banking and insurance can be pictured in astronomical billions. The board's research men say that the insurance business has assets aggregating $26,500,000,000, more than half of which is held by 10 big companies.

Insurance investments in railroads, latest reports show, amount to $3,134,000,000, with $2,826,000,000 invested in utilities.

The last Federal Reserve Board compilation shows member banks holding $865,670,000 of railroad securities, and $774,717,000 of utilities securities.

Labor men expect insurance companies to question whether their salesmen are, in fact, employees of the company. It has been argued in some instances that salesmen are individual contractors, with no employer-employee relationship, such as exists in other lines of business.

The banks might claim to be exempt from the Wagner Act as they are from social security pay roll taxes for unemployment compensation. The Internal Revenue Bureau, in making them exempt from social security taxes, ruled that as members of the Federal Reserve Bank System, they were part of the Government establishment. The Social Security Act does not apply to Government employees.

U. S. Regains Status As Grain Exporter

By the Associated Press

Washington

The United States moved rapidly in the first three months of 1938 toward regaining its position as a leading exporter of corn and wheat.

An analysis of the first quarter's foreign trade figures, issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, ranked corn and wheat as fourth and fifth, respectively, on a list of 50 chief export items.

Last year, exports of these two commodities were so negligible they did not have a place on the list.

The survey indicated that corn exports rose from $89,000 a year ago to $27,591,000 in the first three months of 1938. Wheat exports gained from $169,000, to $27,406,000.

New York Central Is Given Permission To Merge Subsidiaries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the merger of 15 railroads into two companies affiliated with the New York Central system.

In asking authority for the merger, the New York Central said the principal purpose was simplification.

Five New York Central subsidiaries will be absorbed by the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company. These are the Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company; the Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad Company; the Zanesville & Western Railway Company; the Bailey Run, Sugar Creek & Athens Railway; and the Middleport & Northeastern Railway Company.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (big four) Railway Company will take in eight companies. These are the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company; the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company; the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad Company; the Columbus, Hope & Greensburg Railroad Company; the Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railway Company; the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company; the Muncie Belt Railway Company; and the Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville Railroad. The mergers will be for management and operation, as well as ownership.

The New York Central was authorized to assume interest obligations on securities of the various railroads figuring in the two mergers.

Insurance Men Elect Frank N. Julian To Head Commissioners

QUEBEC, Que. (CP)—Frank N. Julian, Insurance Commissioner for Alabama, was elected President of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners at the closing meeting of the annual convention. He succeeds George A. Bowles, Insurance Commissioner for Virginia.

Arthur J. Ham, Commissioner for Wyoming, was elected Vice-President, and Jess G. Read, Commissioner for Oklahoma, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The Association chose Louis K. Pink, New York Insurance Superintendent, as chairman of its executive committee. Commissioners elected to the committee were C. A. Gough, New Jersey; P. L. Daniel, Texas; J. J. Holmes, Montana; J. Balch Moore, District of Columbia; C. W. Lovejoy, Maine; George S. Robertson, Missouri; John Sharp Williams, Mississippi.

The next association convention will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, in December. A number of committee reports were submitted and adopted before the convention's close.

U. S. Investments Abroad Off 10 P. C. From 1929 Level

WASHINGTON (AP) — American corporations and businessmen had direct investments of $6,691,000,000 in foreign enterprises at the end of 1936, a net decline of more than 10 per cent from the boom year 1929.

This estimate, prepared by the Department of Commerce, said the total invested at the end of 1929 was $7,528,000,000.

Direct investments in Canada, the report said, totaled $1,936,000,000 and not only exceeded investments in any other country but were larger than those for any other geographic area.

South America and Europe were next in line in drawing power attracting American capital, with $1,466,000,000 and $1,245,000,000, respectively.

Direct investments in other areas ranked as follows: West Indies, $753,000,000; Central America and Mexico, $628,000,000; Asia, $416,000,000; Oceana, $111,000,000, and Africa, $93,000,000.

American investments in foreign dollar bonds and other "non-controlling" holdings of foreign securities which amount to about $4,204,000,000 were not included in the survey.

American direct investments in Cuba totaled $660,000,000. These investments were concentrated mainly in the public utility and farm groups.

The very large drop in the investments in Cuba, from $919,000,000 in 1929, was accounted for almost entirely by the fall in value of investments in the sugar industry, the report said.

American foreign investments in public utility and transportation enterprises, amounting to $1,640,000,000, were larger at the end of 1936 than investments in any other industrial group.

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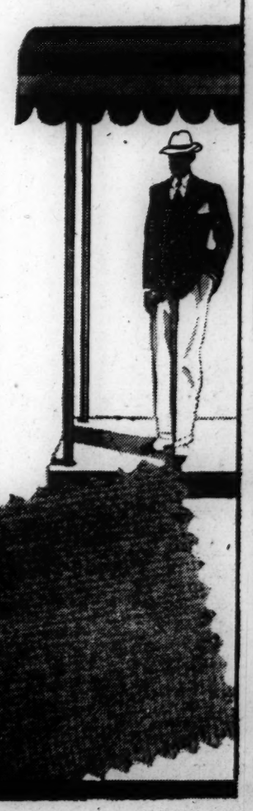

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

India Determined To Hold Present Value of Rupee

LONDON—A romance of successful currency management is recalled by the double knotting of rupee moorings which is the meaning of an announcement recently made by the Government of India.

This announcement is to the effect that the present 18 penny value for the rupee is to be maintained at all costs. It sets at rest rumors previously circulating of impending rupee-exchange readjustment.

Up to half a century ago the rupee, which is India's dollar, was on a silver basis. Salaried British residents in India—of whom there are many thousands—consequently suffered hardships in having to maintain homes in the United Kingdom upon continually varying rates of remuneration. Matters reached a climax in the eighties of the last century when the bottom fell out of the world's silver market, and rupees—from having been worth half a dollar apiece—suddenly dropped to little more than 50 per cent of that value.

Linked With Sterling

The British and Indian Governments then conferred and evolved the system now in force. The rupee was linked with sterling and stability was introduced.

The method of procedure was simple.

It depended upon the fact that the annual value in rupees of India's trade exports, taking one year with another, materially exceeds that of the imports. The difference is more than sufficient to cover the sum which the Delhi Government has to send annually to London to meet foreign loan service and to pay British civilians and soldiers in Indian employ.

The free coinage of silver into rupees in India was discontinued, and the India Office in London, instead, sold for sterling at pre-determined rates of exchange what were known as "Council Bills" being checks cashable in rupees at Government treasuries in India. In this way both sides got what they required. The rate of rupee exchange was stabilized in terms of sterling. At the same time, the purchaser of Indian produce was enabled to remit to India the funds he wanted there, and the Government of India financed its needs for sterling in London.

Owing to the substantial trade balance in India's favor, the Government of India was also able to accumulate a hoard of sterling currency and gold bullion. This hoard is now so large that Delhi can finance itself for a considerable period without selling council bills, if at any time—as has recently been the case—the rupee rate in sterling shows signs of sagging.

Rupee Status Assured

The trade depression of 1930-32 was eased—so far as rupee exchange was concerned—by a windfall in the form of the exportation of a large quantity of India's private gold hoards. This helped exchange by in effect increasing Indian export.

This source of rupee strength is no longer operating to offset the depression of the moment.

But the position is such that the maintenance of rupee exchange is assured. This is for several reasons. The Indian harvest season is approaching when the demand for rupees always increases. This means that there are pretty sure to be London buyers before long for rupees at the standard rate. But even if such buyers should continue to hold off this will not trouble the Government of India which now holds in sterling and gold no less than 18 per cent more than the legal minimum required for the rupee currency reserve.

The surplus available for exchange-rate maintenance is even larger than this would seem to imply because it could be increased at any time by writing up the gold bullion to its market value of round about 140 shillings an ounce. At present this gold stands in Government of India books at only the pre-1931 rate of 85 shillings.

The present 18 penny value for the rupee means that Rs.13.33 go to the pound sterling. The rate has been stable round about that figure for 20 years.

Before that it was for a long period maintained at 16 pence being 15 rupees to the pound sterling.

The Government of India, however, considers that the 18 penny rate is the more appropriate, hence its present decision not to allow itself to be forced from that figure.

Financial Briefs

A mechanical spike puller has been designed which maintains a normal rate of from 35 to 40 spikes a minute, White Metal News Letter declares. One of the newest machines devised to save time and lighten the burden of labor in track work, the machine uses high strength nickel steels for vital parts. Requiring only three men to operate, the new machine does the work of twelve men pulling spikes by hand labor. Track shifting also has been mechanized, thus reducing the injuries common to handling the heavy rails.

Annual production of eggs in the United States amounts to approximately 236 eggs for each man, woman and child in the country, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Investment in rail roadway averages about $61,000 per mile of line, including cost of sidings and multiple main tracks, the Association of American Railroads.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Wool top futures made moderate advances in active trading today in response to strength abroad and on trade and commission house buying. Roubaix exchange gained 60-70 centimes while Antwerp was up ½-¾d. Futures closed here 1-5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
July	72.5	72.4	72.6b
Oct.	73.7	73.5	73.7b
Dec.	74.2	73.9	74.0b
March	74.0	73.9	74.0b

Spot, standard tops 76.0, up 0.5.

b—Bid.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜ '43-41 Mch	108.1	108.1	108.1
19 3⅜s8 '47-43	110.23	110.24	110.24
3 3½s8 '45-43	110.2	110.2	110.2
3 3½s8 '46-44	110.1	110.1	110.1
30 2¾s8 '47-45	106.21	106.19	106.21
1 2½s8 '45	106.4	106.4	106.4
26 3s '48-46	108.5	108.5	108.5
1 3½s8 '49-46	108.23	108.23	108.23
5 4⅜s8 '52-47	118.30	118.29	118.30
25 2½s8 '48	104.16	104.16	104.16
32 2½s8 '53-49	101.30	101.27	101.27
6 2¾s8 '54-51	103.15	103.14	103.15
13 3s '55-51	106.15	106.13	106.14
79 2¾s8 '60-55	103.31	103.29	103.30
30 2¾s8 '63-58	102.1	102.1	102.1

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '49-44	105.14	106.14	106.14

Home Owners' Loan

6 2¾s '49-39	103.4	103.4	103.4
5 2½s '44-42	104.14	104.14	104.14
3 3s '52-44	106.17	106.14	106.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	99	99	99
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	20	19½	20
30 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105¾	105⅛	105¾
5 Am. & For P5s 2030	51¾	51½	51¾
2 Ac Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
6 Am IGChem 5½s8'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Am Int 5½s8 '49	92	92	92
15 Am T&T 5½s8 '43	113	112⅞	112⅞
8 Am T&T 3¼s8 '66	102⅜	102	102
7 Am T&T 3¼s8 '61	102¾	102½	102¾
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s8'50	105	105	105
6 Arm Del 4s '55	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
23 AT&SF 4s '95	101¾	100⅝	101¾
9 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	79	77⅞	78
8 ATSF cv 4½s8'48	92¼	91	92¼
5 ATSF T Sh L 4s'58	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 A C Line 1st4s'52	69¼	69¼	69¼
6 ACLclt 4s '52	50	48	50
4 A C Line 4½s8 '64	55	55	55
2 Atl Dan 1st4s'48	23	23	23
2 Atl Dan 2d4s'48	17¾	17¾	17¾
28 BO rfg 6s '95	18	17	17¾
16 BO Est 5s '48	40¾	40¼	40¾
55 BO rfg 5s '95	17½	15⅜	17½
34 B O 5s'96 F	17	16	17
38 BO 5s 2000 D	104	103½	103¾
60 BO cv 4½s8 '60	14¼	13½	14¼
6 B&O 4s '48	39¼	38¼	39
4 B&O 5s S W '50	23¾	22	23½
16 B&O 4s T C '59	19	17½	19
16 Bang & Aro 4½s '51 st	99¼	99	99¼
18 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
11 Beth Stl 4¼s8 '60	104	103½	103¾
87 Beth Stl 3¾s8 '66	97½	97¼	97½
87 Beth Stl 3½s8 '52	92¾	92	92¾
13 Boston & Me 5s '67	20⅞	20⅛	20¾
4 Boston & Me 5s '55	21	21	21
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s8 '66	57½	56	57½
2 Bkly U Gas 1st 5s '50	71	69	71
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105½	105½	105½
13 Buf R & P 4½s '57	61	61	61
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	18⅜	17	18⅜
1 Can Sou 5s '62	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Can Nat 3s '39 Oct	74½	74½	74½
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s8 '55	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s8 '51	117¼	117¼	117¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s8 '56	115¼	115	115¼
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	115¾	115½	115½
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	94	94	94
17 Can Pac 4s perp	87	87	87
5 Caro C & O 6s '52	74¾	73½	74¾
7 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	97	97	97
20 Cen Pac 5s '60	105⅞	105¾	105¾
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	40	38	40
3 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
6 C & O 4½s8 '92	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
34 C & O 3½s8 '96 D	113	112	113
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	90½	90	90½
12 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A.	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
1 CB&Q 4s '77	776	76½	77½
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	70	70	70
19 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	84	82½	84
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95	93⅞	95
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	88½	88½	88½
	10¾	10½	10¾
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	93¾	91¼	93¾
7 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16¾	16⅛	16¾
15 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8	8½
40 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 Chi & NW 6½s8 '36	17	17	17
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16	16	16
28 Chi&NW cv 4¾s8 '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Chi & NW 4½s8 2037	8	8	8
5 Chi&NW 4½s8 2037C	7½	7½	7½
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	14	14	14
3 CRI&P 4½s8 '52A	6	6	6
3 CRI & P 4s '88	16	15⅞	15⅞
3 CRI&P rfg 4s'34ct	5½	5½	5½
10 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s'60	47½	47½	47½
5 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	37½	37¼	37¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s8 '63	100	100	100
1 Childs Co 5s '43	65	65	65
3 CinnGas&El 3¼s8'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
16 Cin UnTerm 3½s8 '71	103½	103⅜	103½
11 ChiUnTerm5s '57C	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s8 '77	42½	42½	42½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3½s8 '65	109	109	109
1 ClevUnTerm5½s8 '72	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	71	71	71
1 ClevUnTerm4½s8'77C	66¼	66¼	66¼
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	88	87¾	88
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	87	87	87
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s8 '51	100	99⅞	99⅞
20 Com5l Cred 2¾s8 '42	102⅛	102	102
3 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
25 Comwlth Ed 4½s8 '56	111¾	111¾	111¾
48 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅛	107⅝	108⅛
8 Comwlth Ed 3¾s8 '65	106½	106¼	106½
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s8 '61	107	107	107
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Con Edis 3½s8 '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
22 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100	100
10 Consum Pow 3¾s8 '65	108	108	108
1 Consum Pow 3½s8'70	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Consum Pow 3½s8 '65	105	105	105
10 Consum Pow 3¼s8 '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Container 5s '43	92	91⅞	92
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33½	33⅛	33½
13 Cuba RR 5s '52	37	37	37
1 Dayton P&L 3½s8'60	109	109	109
3 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	31	30	31
1 Del P&L 4½s8'69	107½	107½	107½
3 D&RG 4s '36	10	9¾	10
3 Detroit Edis 5s '55 Asd	4½	4⅜	4½
5 D Moin & Ft D4s'45ct	3½	3½	3½
14 Det Ed 5s '33	107½	107½	107½
5 Det Ed 4½s8 '61	112½	112⅛	112½
1Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
4 Det Ed 3½s8 '66	107	107	107
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s8'65	109⅜	109	109⅜
5 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Erie rfg 5s '67	11¾	11¼	11¾
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¾	11¼	11¾
9 Erie 1st 4s '96	38½	38⅛	38½
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	19½	19⅛	19½
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	42½	42½	42½
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Fla E Cst 4½s8 '59	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
5 Fond P&G 4s '82 ct	51	51	51
3 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	2	2	2
3 Gen Pub S 5½s8 '39	104	104	104
14 Gen Stl Sas 5½s '49	98	98	98
1 Goodrich 4¼s8 '65	40¾	40¼	40¼
9 Goodrich 6s '45	93½	93½	93½
4 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	86⅞	86	86
6 Gt Or 5s '73	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
23 Gt or 1st 4½s '61	70	70	70N0
27 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97	95⅞	97
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	76	74	76
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	70	69½	70
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	84	84	84
1 Gul St Util 4½s '67	104	104	104
1 Hous Tex Oil 5½s '40	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	102	102	102
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	21	20¾	21
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
2 Ill Bell Tel 2½s '70 B	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	34¾	34	34¾
1 Ill Cen 4¼s8 '66	39¼	38½	38½
11 Ill Cen 5s '55	30¾	30	30⅛
10 IC&CStLRy5s '63 A	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
15 Interb R Tr 7s '52	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	52	51	52
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	50	50	50
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	21	21	21
	53½	53	53

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	51½	51½	51½
14 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	3¼	3	3¼
24 Int Hydro El 6s '44	70¼	69½	70
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	39	39	39
5 Int Paper 6s '55	75	75	75
5 Int Paper 5s '47	89¼	89¼	89¼
134 Int T&T cv 4½s8 '39	96¾	96¼	96½
19 Int T&T 4½s8 '52	67	66½	67
97 Int T&T 5s '55	70½	69¾	70½
6 Jones&Laugh84¼s8 '59	94½	94	94½
6 K C Smith 5s '50	55	53½	55
9 K C Smith 3s '50	60	60	60
23 K C Term 4s '60	105	104	105
2 Keith B F 6s '46	84	84	84
5 Kings Co Lt 6½s8 '54	95¼	95	95
3 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	45	45	45
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	47	47	47
1 Lac Gas 5½s8 '53	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	82½	82½	82½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	80	80	80
13 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	16½	15½	16½
20 Louis & Nash 4s '40	98⅜	98	98⅜
2 Louis & N 3¾s8 2003	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s8 '66	68	68	68
18 Manhat Ry 4s '90	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	27½	27½	27½
1 Marion St&Suow 6s '47	25½	24½	25½
2 McKess&Rob 5½s8 '50	72½	72½	72½
7 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	99⅞	99¾	99¾
5 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	102¾	102¼	102½
2 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	101¾	101⅜	101¾
1 MKTex 5s '62A	14	14	14
2 MKTex 1st 4s '90	34	33½	34
1 MKTex 4s '62B	51	51	51
16 Mo Pac 5s '77F	30	30	30
9 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17	15½	17
9 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17	17	17
20 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
1 Mont Pow 3¾s8 '66	17	17	17
10 Montreal Tr 5s '41	92¾	92½	92⅝
8 Mor & Essex 4½s8 '55	98⅝	98¾	98⅝
2 Nassau El 4s '51	37	37	37
47 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	21¾	21¼	21⅝
7 Natl Steel 4s '65	100Q	100¼	100⅞
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	107⅜	107	107
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	95¾	95¼	95⅛
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s8'65	95	95	95
1 NY Rwy rfg 5s 2013	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
11 NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A	48¾	48¾	48¾
51 NYC-cn 4½ 98	44	42½	44
1 NYC 3½s8 '52	51	48⅞	51
43 NYC&HR 4½s8 2013	53	53	53
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	44½	41	44½
14 NYCh&StL5½s8'74A	41¾	41¼	41¾
36 NY Ch&StL 4½s8'78	33¾	32	33¾
2 NY Ch&StL 4s '78	29¼	29	29⅝
6 UYCh¾StL3½s8'47	56	56	56
1 NY Conn RR 5s '53	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 NY Dock 5s cv '47	103	103	103
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48	48	48
2 NY Edis 3½s '66	52	52	52
3 NY NH & H 5½s '48	105	105	105
1 NY NH & H cl 6s '40	14	14	14
1 NY NH & H 4s '56	19½	19⅜	19½
2 NY NH & H 4s '55	11	11	11
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	11	11	11
2 NY Steam 5½s '56	8	7¾	7¾
9 NY Tel 4½s8 '39	106¾	106¼	106¼
2 NY W & Bost 4½s8 '46	105½	105¼	105½
7 Nia Falls P 3½s8 '66	3½	3½	3½
5 Norf & W 4s '96	109	109	109
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s8 '57A	115¼	115	115
1 Nor Ohio 5s '45 ct	102	102	102
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	28	28	28
16 Nor Pac 5s 2041 D	57	54½	57
5 Nor Pac 4½s8 2047	47	44½	47
13 Nor Pac 4s '97	44	42½	44
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	69	68¼	69
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s8 '67	43½	42	43½
8 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102½	102½	102½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s8 '72	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Oklahoma G&E3¾s8'66	97	97	97
45 Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Pac Gas & El 3½s8 '66	92⅞	91	92
4 Pac T&T 3¾s8 '66C	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 Pac Pow 3s '55 ct	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Para Pict 6s '55	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 Para Pict 3s '47	91⅛	91¼	91¼
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	70½	70½	70½
24 Pen P & Lt 4½s8 '61	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞
6 Pen 5s '63	37⅞	36⅞	37
14 Pen RR gen 5s '68	85¼	85⅛	85¼
2 Pen RR cn 4½s8 '60	93¾	90¾	93¼
8 Pen RR gen 4¾s8 '65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
9 Pen RR 4½s8 deb '70	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
13 Pen RR gen 4½s8 '81	73½	71	73½
2 Pen RR 4s8 '48 st	81⅛	81	81⅛
5 Pen RR 3¾s8 '70	108	108	108
2 Pen RR 3¾s8 '52	75½	75½	75½
2 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	68	68	68
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s8 '52	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Phila Co 5s '67	106	106	106
5 Phil Elec 4½s8 '67	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
10 Philippine Ry 4s '37	109¼	109	109¼
2 PCC & SL 5s '75B	15½	15¼	15¼
17 Porti Gen E 4½s8'60	91	91	91
14 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	58¾	57⅞	58½
3 Readg 4½s8 '97 A	11	11	11
5 Rem Rand 4½s8'56	62⅜	62	62¼
7 Republic Steel 5½s8'54	93¼	93¼	93¼
23 Republic Stl 4½s8'61	104¾	104½	104¾
6 Republic Steel 4½s8'56	86	85½	86
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	86⅛	86⅛	86½
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	95	95	95
6 Safeway Strs 4s'47	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 St L S F 5s '50 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 St L S F 4½s8 '78	10	10	10
5 St L S W 5s '50A	8	8	8
1 Schulco6½s8 '46 B st	9½	9½	9½
26 Seab A L2cn 6s '45	25	25	25
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	6¼	6	6¼
6 Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
11 Shell Un 3½s8 '51	3	3	3
2 Simmons 4s '52	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	86½	86½	86½
10 So Cal Gas 4s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Sou Kraft 4¾s8 '46	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s8 '51	83	83	83
7 Sou Pac 4½s8 '68	98	98	98
57 Sou Pac 4½s8 '81	36	35¼	36
62 So Pac 4½s8 '69	36	34¼	36
73 So Pac rfg 4s '55	36¼	34½	36
38 So Pac cit 4s '49	54	52½	54
31 So Pac 4½s8 Ore '77	38½	36½	38½
8 South Ry 6½s '56	42¾	41⅜	42⅝
14 South Ry gen 6s '56	37	37	37
52 South Ry cn 5s '94	36	35¼	36
5 SouthRy gen 4s '56	48	46½	48
3 SW Bell Tel 3½s8 '64	28½	28½	28½
2 Spokane Int 5s '55	109	109	109
8 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	10½	10½	10½
2 Studebaker 6s cv '45	102¾	102½	102½
10 Tex Corp 3½s8 '51	61⅞	61¾	61⅞
2 Third Ave aj 5s '60	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
3 Third Ave inc 5s '60	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	31½	31½	31½
2 Un El Mo 3¾s8 '62	103¼	103⅛	103¼
6 Union Oil Cal 3½s8 '52	107⅜	107½	107½
4 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	107⅛	107	107⅛
6 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
11 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	109	108⅝	108⅝
2 Un Pac 3½s8 '71	98¾	98	98
14 Un Pac 3½s8 '70	82½	82½	82½
1 Unit Biis Am 5s '50	84	83¾	84
2 Un Clg-Wh Strs 5s '52	107	107	107
13 Unit Drug 5s '53	73½	73½	73½
2 UnRys Stl 4s '34	61½	61	61½
1 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s8 '46	20	20	20
12 U S Rub 5s '47	110	110	110
9 Utah P & L 5s '44	105½	105½	105½
6 Util P&L 5s '59	81½	81½	81½
2 VerCPac4½sassd'34	48¾	48½	48¾
6 Va El&Pow 4s '55A	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s8 '66	109	108¾	109
6 Wabash 1st 5s '39	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Walker H 4½s8 '45	35	35	35
6 Walwrth 6s '55	104½	104½	104½
1 Walwrth 4s '55	68⅞	68¾	68⅞
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	56	56	56
5 Westch Lt 3½s '67	40	40	40
4 West Pac 1st 5s '46	101⅞	101¾	101¾
14 West Pac 5s 5s asd	17	17	17
7 Western Un 5s '51	16⅝	16	16
4 Western Un 5s '60	58½	58½	58½
18 Wheel Stl 4½s8 '66A	58	58	58
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	88	87½	88
5 Youngst S&T4s'61	96½	96½	96½
	100	99¾	100

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	45½	45½	45½
11 Antwerp 5s '58	93	93	93
1 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80½	80½	80¾
8 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80½	80½	80½
14 Argentine 4½s8 '71	90½	90¼	90¾
11 Australia 5s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Australia 4½s8 '56	100½	100¾	100½
1 Belgium 6½s8 '49	104½	104½	104½
3 Belgium 6s '55	103½	103½	103½
3 Brazil 8s '41	17	17	17
17 Brazil 6½s '26-57	17	17	17
8 Brazil 6½s '27-57	17	17	17
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	13¾	12¾	13
3 Brisbane 5s '58	12¾	12¾	12¾
7 Buen A4½s 4¾s'77	99¾	99⅝	99¾
3 Canada 4s '60	54¾	54⅞	54⅞
3 Canada 3s '67	109¾	109½	109¾
11 Canada 2¾s8 '45	98	98	98
3 Chile Mt Bk 6½s8 '57	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chile 6s '60	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Chile 6s '63	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Copenhag 5s '52	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 Copenhag 4½s '53	96	96	96
5 Cuba 5½s '45	94½	94½	94½
10 Cuba 4½s8 '49	69⅝	69¼	69¼
2 Czecho 8s '51	98½	98½	98½
2 Denmark 6s '42	74½	74½	74½
16 Denmark 5½s8 '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Pias 7s '47 ct	101	101⅜	101⅜
1 Prench 7½s8 '41	98	98	98
1 GerCAgBk 6s '60 Oct	103	103	103
13 Ger Gov 5½s8 '65	30½	30¼	30½
4 Ger Gov 5½s8 '65 unst	24¾	24½	24¾
1 HungMunic 7½s8 '45	22	22	22
7 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	13	13	13
9 Italy 7s 1951	62½	62½	62½
13 Japan 5½s8 '

Better Qualified Men Sought For Civil Service Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Only by going out after qualified men can the program of recruitment for civil service be improved, Donald C. Stone, Executive Director of the Public Administration Service, advised some 50 Civil Service officials representing some 24 States meeting here recently in their central regional conference.

Many more competent and younger men are coming into civil service jobs, he has observed in his many contacts across the country, in cities where he has been called to install new systems of accounting, to reorganize the whole system of government, or to make changes in the interest of economy and better administration.

Universities and colleges are beginning to give classes which will fit students for Civil Service positions. But he hastened to warn that possibly too many were being trained in public administration, and advised that not all of these students, at the rate at which they are being instructed, can be absorbed. But he pointed to the need for more technical training for more functional jobs. Engineers, for instance, could be turned toward public works positions, he said, and social welfare workers toward preparation for positions in public welfare departments.

Courses at Universities

Both the University of Cincinnati and the University of Michigan, he declared, were doing splendid work in their courses in pre-training for the public service. The International City Managers' Association, through its institute of training, has set up extension courses in various fields of government which he said were valuable in providing more instruction before the man gets on the job.

A closer tie-up between Civil Service agencies and universities was urged in this problem of improving the training for pre-entry into public personnel work. Moreover, Mr. Stone declared that villages and towns too small to have an elaborate civil service system should band together.

A new program of training for government work has been launched in Wisconsin, according to A. E. Garey, Wisconsin Personnel Director. The state finances the instruction of a selected group of college and university students for one year. During this time they work as apprentices in State offices. The State pays them $125 a month for a year of training and they then take civil service examinations.

"Wisconsin has found that the money spent for this training has been an invaluable investment," Mr. Garey said.

Night-Class Training

More than 1,000 Detroit city employees are now enrolled in night classes in the Wayne University "in-service" training program, it was reported. A new examination was instituted in Indiana this year for two junior examiners who will serve one year as apprentices on salary at the State bureau, according to R. D. Stover of the Indiana State Bureau of Personnel. Thirty-five candidates, from seven colleges, took the examination, he said.

A new promotion rule has been established in St. Paul, Minn., whereby an employee who has maintained his status for 18 months is eligible to take promotional examinations. Furthermore, the city raised salaries of city employees an average or $120 this year in accordance with the cost-of-living index.

Alabama has an unusual Civil Service law which applies only to Jefferson County in which Birmingham is located and to two municipalities, according to James H. Hard, Jr., Personnel Director. This Civil Service system is placed in the hands of a governing body composed of 17 executives of civic organizations, who elect the members of the personnel board which administers the act.

In another session of the conference the relation of organized labor to future government management was discussed. It was pointed out by Lynn W. Beman, Director of Labor Relations, Emery Industries, in Cincinnati, that Civil Service employees, like workers in industry, should be consulted more about their work and the problems confronting them. More co-operation should be established between the administrative officials and the employees, Mr. Beman said.

Jobs Called Check to Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 20—The annual report of the Crime Prevention Association of Philadelphia states that although further inroads have been made in "crime-breeding spots" in the city, "no permanent betterment can be expected until private industry can employ a larger number of older boys."

Membership in the eight clubs maintained by the Association increased 20 per cent in 1937, according to T. A. Meryweather, Executive Director. That means a "big brother" now for more than 3,100 youths.

The highlight of the Association's 1937 accomplishments is the fact that while the city rate of older-boy arrests mounted by 9.8 per cent, the older-boy arrests in the zone served by four of the eight clubs fell seven per cent under the 1936 mark.

"The fact still remains," Judge Frank Smith, Chairman of the Association, said in commenting upon the report, "that there is still a large amount of unemployment among older boys—in itself one cause of delinquency.

"In addition, there are insufficient institutions to care adequately for the defective delinquent. A third matter which should receive the attention of Philadelphia is to provide adequate training facilities for the first offender in minor cases."

Henry-Renowned Church Needs Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Historic St. John's Episcopal Church in Richmond where Patrick Henry made his famous "Give me liberty or give me death" address, is facing a crisis in its history, according to Dr. Douglas VanderHoof, chairman of a committee recently named to perpetuate the Church as a national shrine.

St. John's must be kept open constantly due to popular demand on the part of visitors to Richmond, according to Dr. VanderHoof. The cost of maintenance of the Church property has become too great a strain for the congregation of the Church to maintain, he stated. The result has been the organization of the St. John's Church Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit nonsalaried organization, which will attempt to raise $50,000 to endow the Church property for the perpetual preservation of the historic site and to continue to maintain the Church as a free shrine.

Alexander W. Weddell, United States Ambassador to Argentina, has been named President of the board of trustees.

Williamsburg Gets A Covered Wagon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—One of the latest additions to the gift collection of the Williamsburg Restoration is a covered wagon found in the Valley of Virginia. It has been presented to Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., of New York, according to an announcement from the offices of the Restoration.

The relic has been placed on display near the entrance of the Deane Shop and Forge in Prince George Street. While the origin of this wagon is not known, it is considered characteristic of covered wagons that were used during the 18th century.

Macon's Finances In Best Shape Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Increased efficiency and decreased expenses are responsible for this city of approximately 53,000 persons being in the best financial condition it has been in for years, according to Mayor Charles L. Bowden.

"We made only minor reduction in personnel and effected no salary cuts," Mayor Bowden declared. "We retired some members of the fire and police departments, thus effecting a saving in these two units."

Even after paying $300,000 of municipal debts this year, the city allowed a 3 per cent deduction in taxes to citizens, as of May 10.

"The co-operation of all city officials, city employees, and the public works has made it possible for the City to be in its best financial condition in years," Mayor Bowden said.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

PIGEON COVE, ROCKPORT, MASS.—Apartments, fully equipped for summer occupancy; living room, bedroom, kitchen; modern conveniences; quiet surroundings; near ocean; ample parking; $150 to $175 per season; also rooms; adults preferred. Jessie B. Robison, 184 Granite St., Pigeon Cove, Mass.

BOSTON — Sublet well furnished fully equipped apt., comfortable for 2; near The Mother Church; $60 month inclusive, until October. 458 Beacon St., between Hereford and Mass. Ave. KEN. 1059.

JULY-AUG.—Suite of rooms with kitchenette, in wing of new home; private entrance; secluded, restful; Wychwood section. 18 Bennett Pl., Westfield, N. J. W2-4552-W.

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POCONO MTS. — Quiet farm, away from traffic; creek, lovely woodland, artistic home, splendid table; own cows; tennis, swimming; Americans desired; adults $17 up, children $10. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa

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DEDHAM, MASS.—7-room house, garage, oil heat, $7800; apple trees, rock garden, flagstone terrace; select neighborhood. Ded. 0946-M.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.—Half acre plot; six-room house; garage; oil heat, all improvements; 10 minutes from station; $8000; half mortgage; terms balance. Write Box Z-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $5 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
(Adv. Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates $17.50 to $20.00. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine

WANTED—Paying guests; beautiful modern home; country town, near Dover, N. H.; pleasant rooms; excellent cooking; reasonable; references exchanged. Box W-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1517 Rhode Island Ave N. W.—Walking distance; attractive large front double room; also non-housekeeping basement apartment (living room, bedroom and bath), suitable two or three; excellent meals. Decatur 5716.

MONTREAL, Drummond St.—Superior accommodation for two or three in exclusive apartment; breakfast and evening dinner; vacant. BElair 3874.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—The Imperial, permanent and transient guests. A. B. TAYLOR, Prop. 1459 Beacon St. Tel. LON. 9084.

EDGEWATER, N. J.—Students, business adults share home, $3; studio apartment housekeeping, $4; 25 minutes Columbia. Cliffside 6-1681.

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HOUSEKEEPER with boy 9; good plain cook; capable, willing; city or country. JOHNSON, 1446 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNESS, experienced, will take charge of children two years up. Write Box B-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER RENTALS

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CARBON REMOVAL TREATMENT
at not a penny cost to you, just a few minutes of your time. You will be pleased with the way your car runs after this treatment.
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MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

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Insurance
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May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

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INSURANCE
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Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
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NEW ENGLAND COKE
RANGE AND FUEL OIL
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is a specialized service ... a beauty system far different from the usual.
A Visit to Our Shop Will Convince You
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HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
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of Rayon
Cool, Absorbent and Easy to Launder
HARRY G. EMMONS

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"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
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"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
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WALK-OVER SHOES
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DOVER

F. W. NEAL & CO.
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For palatable Full Course Dinners, Tasty Delicious Sandwiches or for a treat of DAERIS Home Made Ice Creams.

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158 WASHINGTON STREET
The Place to Buy First-Class Groceries and Vegetables
TELEPHONE 73 *We Deliver*

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Exclusive Agents for
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Toilet Preparations
24-HOUR FILM SERVICE
528 MAIN STREET LACONIA, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA
(Continued)

J. P. Pitman & Co.
519 Main Street
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Fishing Licenses Issued

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

When in the Lake Region Visit
LOUGEE - ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
657 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

Birdseye Frosted Foods
S. S. Pierce Associate Store
Established 1895 Incorporated 1936
F. S. ROBERTS
Swift's Branded Products—Oysters—Clams—Fruits and Vegetables
Tel. 267 Laconia, N. H.

The G. & S.
HAT SHOPPE
Tel. 844
43 Canal St., Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots! The Sensational New
Univex CINE *8* $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let us develop your pictures. Frames made to order.
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

GRADUATION
Say Your Congratulations with a TYPEWRITER
It will always be the most useful gift
NEW HAMPSHIRE TYPEWRITER CO.
141 HANOVER STREET
Let Your Gift Express Real Thoughtfulness—Give Jewelry
GRADUATION—WEDDING BIRTHDAY—ANNIVERSARY
Geo. E. Pearson & Co.
Dependable Jewelers
926 ELM STREET

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

See Us for Plans and Estimates Before You Build or Remodel.
Waite Const. Co.
Building of All Kinds
Sanding Machine for Rent With or Without Experienced Man
TEL. 2608 20 HANOVER ST., RM. 9

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

Steele's Service Store
SANKA COFFEE
Delicious Non-stimulating
815 CHESTNUT
296 Phones 4567

JENNEY GASOLINE
You are now driving the best gasoline-and-oil testing laboratory in America—your own car. Let it decide what products give you the most driving satisfaction, and save you the most money.
BROOK AND ELM STREETS

Inside and Out
SPRUCE UP YOUR HOME
PAINT-UP
What a Marvelous Change a Little Painting Will Do
Call 4719-W for Information
KARL W. POLSON
34 MASSABESIC ST. 359 MYRTLE ST.

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Roadside Stand
Home Made Ice Cream
268 South Mammouth Road

NASHUA

Have You a Balanced Wardrobe?
- Washable Shantung
- Black and White Sheers
- Linen Suits
- Cotton Dresses
- Lingerie (Longer Line)

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
81 W. PEARL STREET TEL. 489

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk
GRADE PASTEURIZED
Newport creamery
Tel. 389
MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK BIRDLEY'S ORANGEADE CHOCOLATE TOMATO JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE

Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

OSCAR SCHULTZ
18 BROADWAY TEL. 1115
Greenhouses, Houston Ave. Tel. 910
Gladden Every Day With Flowers

BOOKS PRINTS
OLD and NEW DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

The Arnold Art Store
PICTURE FRAMING
CARDS, STATIONERY
LENDING LIBRARY
(Home-Made Cakes, Pies and Bread)
24 BROADWAY TEL. 2273

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE **COAL** WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL **OIL** RANGE
515 THAMES STREET TEL. 575
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
All Kinds of Beauty Work
200 Broadway
Tel. 3460
Milady Fair

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Apparel and Accessories for
Summer Play-Times
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
PHONE 3040 802 MAIN ST.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
for Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Choice Meats

NEWPORT NEWS

For the June Bride
Be Sure Your Gift Comes From
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

NACHMAN'S
Corner 32nd Street and Washington Avenue
SMART
KAY DUNHILL COTTONS
$3.95 to $7.95

Men's and Boys' Outfitters — Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911
For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-113 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the Foot in Motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Visit
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
1st Huntington National Bank Arcade
Phone 9858

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Camp and Cottage Sports Equipment at
"The BAY"
in Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
CROSSLAND & BEALE LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. LIMITED
100 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company

Holiday Bargains

Yes Sir!

You can make your vacation budget go twice as far if you plan to shop at the "Bay." We have prepared many outstanding bargains for holiday shoppers.

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers
Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices

JOHNSTONE WALKER — LIMITED

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. Werner Hardware Co.
LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 2230

If your hair is not becoming to you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

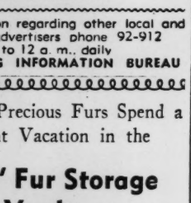
MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let Your Precious Furs Spend a Pleasant Vacation in the
"Bay" Fur Storage Vaults
They'll Be Perfectly Protected
Fur Storage, Third Floor, The Bay
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

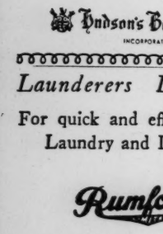
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. - 5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

"Why Take Chances?"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone 2-4658

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 KING STREET E.
Importers Burberry Coats, English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Christy's and Moore's Hats.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

GOTHAM HOSE

- Are sheer!
- Flattering!
- Long wearing!

and are priced at only **69c**
Chiffon and service weights in all the new summer shades. Get yours at
ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Department Store

LONDON
For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping
Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

When Next in London Be Sure to See
THE AISLE OF FASHION
(Second Floor)

Smallman & Ingsam
Limited

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1176

OTTAWA
W. A. RANKIN LIMITED
2-4241
410 Bank Street, Ottawa
Home and Builders' Hardware
Jap-a-lac Time Tested Paints

Shepard TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street 2-1737

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 1869

When in Ottawa
(Canada's Capital)
Visit This Famous Store for the
BETTER FURS
Women's and Men's
APPAREL
Bevlin's
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario

English China

See our large stock of China Dinner and Tea ware from some of the best known potteries in England.—Spode, Wedgwood, Royal Crown Derby, Aynsley, Coalport, Masons, Johnsons, Meakins and many others.

McIntosh and Watts
245-247 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada
China Hall and Gift Shop
We are open on Saturdays until 6 P. M.

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa Limited 2-4823

LOWEST PRICES PERSONAL ATTENTION
Received at all times from our Service Department.
SALES Ford SERVICE
Campbell Motors LTD. (OTTAWA)
265 Laurier Ave. N.

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO
For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fresh
CREAMERY BUTTER
PURE AND WHOLESOME
CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 4667-1669 252 Bloor St., W. (Just East of St. George St.)

All Makes
Rebuilt Repaired Rented
We Service All Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

A. J. STONE
HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
1465 Yonge St. (at St. Clair) HY. 0404

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's "Badge of Merit"
Irradiated MILK
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Try Our
HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES
Purity Bread
Limited WA. 1844

ONTARIO

WINDSOR
ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 95 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European imports, including English China, and other lines peculiar to the Dominion, such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Lazares Famous Guaranteed Furs
Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees,—one for long satisfactory wear and the other for lowest possible price.
Fur-trimmed Cloth Coats and Woolen Suits made to your special measurements by our internationally famous designer out of the best British Woolens.
L. P. LAZARE & CO. LTD.
1454 Peel Street
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

- Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone *BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

For Your
WEDDING BOUQUETS and DECORATIONS
THORNBURG BROS., Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE. 0531

MELROSE ELECTRIC
SEE THE NEW
WESTINGHOUSE and THOR WASHERS
Radio and Electric Repairs—Meccano Supplies
42 Westminster Ave. North Montreal West DE. 0931

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST TEA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nourse Phone:
Proprietors St. Eustache 609-12

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA
1882 Williams 1938 SIXTY-SIXTH YEAR
For Quality & Value
Shop At
R. H. Williams & SONS LIMITED
THE GLASGOW HOUSE
REGINA CANADA

Eiler's
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW

Expert Dry Cleaning
Pressing—Dyeing
WEST END
Cleaners and Tailors
"Valets to the Elite"
1924 ROSE STREET

SASKATOON
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOOD
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms QUIET Modern appointments.

LONDON, Highgate—Good home, garden adjoining woods; town 20 mins.; near church, TUDor 2060. Truscott, 88 Muswell Hill Rd., N. 10.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating, E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3332.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales. Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING
a corset or belt made to measure by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick undergarments
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, Wel. 6439

DANCING

JEAN PULLING, A.R.A.D. (Inter.), Dancing Teacher, Littlemead, Derek Road, Maidenhead. Phone 1922. Children's dancing a speciality. Schools visited.

DRESSMAKING

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials used. 116a Holland Road, London, W. 14. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

MARJORIE SHRUBSALL—Exclusiveness and individuality; day and evening gowns; also coats; moderate charges. 99a Streatham Hill, London, S. W. 2. Tel. Tulse Hill 3857.

DUPLICATING

CAREFUL attention to orders by post. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SECRETARIAL staff; reliable permanent or temporary supplied; introductions free to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

FLATS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Two rooms and kitchen to let furnished; £5 monthly. Miss F. Whyte, 85 Great King Street.

LONDON, W. 8—To let, unfurnished flat, 1 min. Christian Science church; 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, C. H. W., electric light, gas; light, airy and quiet; now vacant; £100 p. a. Box W-1078, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Flat, Cadogan Gardens; 6 years; unfurnished; 6 or 7 bed, 2 living, etc.; French windows, unrestricted southern aspect; £550 p. a., plus small premium. Box W-1077, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

DULWICH—Close college; 9 roomed house; room garage; lease 62 years; £850 or offer. 21 Sydenham Hill, London, S. E. 26. Gipsey Hill 3907.

HOUSES TO LET

HYTHE—Old World Cottage (modernized); furnished; 4-5 bedrooms (2 with H. & C. basins), 2 reception; garden; near sea and church. Any period. 74 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2

HOUSE MORTGAGES

HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD., CIT. 1602/3, 11 Queen St., London, E. C. 4. Four per cent new mortgages (also transfers). Decease cancels mortgage.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St Leonards Court, East Sheen London S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

INSURANCE
Motor, House Contents, Jewellery, Life, Endowment. ALL TYPES. Annuities.
G. H. OVERALL, Broker
48 Harborough Rd., London, S.W. 16. Streatham 6883.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association
Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CHEPSTOW HAND LAUNDRY
Personal Attention Given
Silks a speciality. Urgent work in 8 hours.
25 Chepstow Mansions, W. 2 BAY. 4165

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. BAYswater 5627—Furnished rooms, H. and C. basins; one min. buses and tubes, also Kensington Gardens.

European Local Classified

POST VACANT

COMPANION-Secretary; under 35; musical, some tennis; country, near London; write full particulars, including wages, living in. Box W-468, BCM/CSM, London.

NURSE—For 4-year boy; country, near London. Write full particulars, including wages. Box W-1077, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED college trained nurse seeks post; baby preferred; excellent references. Box W-1081, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

79, Inverness Terrace, W. 2
London. Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039.

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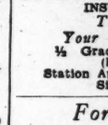
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Game of Something To Eat

Empty the contents of a box of anagrams on the table. Turn all the letters down. Players sit round the table and the leader turns up one letter saying, "Something to eat."

The players all try to think quickly of something edible beginning with the letter which has been turned up. (Suppose "W" is turned up. Then someone might call out, "Watermelon.") The first to say the right kind of word gets the letter; and he turns up the next one for guessing—and so on.

The one who has the most letters when time is called is the winner. This is a good game to play just before serving refreshments.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

We start the week with an easy cryptogram—a quotation by Lafayette:

"A BCDE A FGHEI, A CJDKALC, A MAFGCL, A BCNMCQG, DLE PHG PN DMM GOAF A GBI GP NPBK DL AECD ALGP ROAQO A THG DF KHQO QPKKPL FCLFC DF A QDL."

One Word

Can you find the single word hidden in the words listed below? By way of a hint, it may be said that all the letters in the word are different. The letters have been used in forming the following words:

GIRL REIN HIRE

BOY HEN HOG BEG

Letter Changing

A Boston reader shares this change. Following the usual rules, change PINK to ROSE in 4 moves.

Find 2 Fractions

Find 2 fractions, the sum of which is equal to their product, and the difference of the squares of which is 5-6 of the product.

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, we start off the week with 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	assuring	vacant	
2	convenient	superior	
3	severe	encouraging	1
4	bashful	swelling	
5	considerate	bulky	
6	helpful	timid	
7	better	austere	
8	voluminous	attentive	
9	empty	handy	
10	surging	beneficent	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. The $10,000,000 to be spent by the WPA for clothing for distribution to Americans on relief is to aid the clothing industry and its 160,000 workers.

2. Five. Three British and two French ships were bombed.

3. He hurled two consecutive no-hit, no-run games in four days. This is the first time in the history of major league baseball that any pitcher has chalked up two no-hit games in a single season, let alone in two consecutive games.

4. The advertising group cites political interference as the major cause.

5. President Roosevelt and his family came to Nahant to attend the marriage of his son John to Anne Lindsay Clark.

6. The date celebrates the day Mexico expropriated $400,000,000 of foreign-owned oil properties, marking the "beginning of Mexico's economic independence."

7. Donald Budge, American and Wimbledon champion, and Helen Wills Moody, now in the midst of her comeback attempt.

8. As usual, Finland was the only nation to pay its installment.

9. If 25 per cent of the capital is owned by Jews, or half of the shareholders' votes.

10. The Department of Agriculture predicts the largest wheat crop in history—between 1,030,623,000 and 1,045,000,000 bushels, as compared with a normal yield of 750,000,000 bushels.

11. France.

12. Although automobile manufacturers and distributors are of the opinion that there normally is good market for the lighter and cheaper automobiles, the industry is still disturbed by an accumulation of used cars, which was only slightly reduced by the special selling campaign three months ago.

13. Walther Funk, German Economics Minister, states that Germany is not obligated to acknowledge the state debts of annexed Austria.

14. Wage-hour legislation, crop control, and a renewal of the Administration's spending-lending program, for which Congress voted $3,753,000,000.

15. Yes; President Roosevelt has signed a bill to authorize the War Department to spend $10,000,000 in the next five years to train private industries to produce war materials.

In Lighter Vein

The Modern Home

"Come on, Bill, let's play baseball."

"Can't—I have to help Dad with the dishes."

Something His Size

Billy's mother had been watching him squirm as he studied his next church lesson. Finally she asked him what was the matter.

"Oh, Mother," he burst out, "this catechism is awfully hard. Isn't there a kittychism I could study?"

Not That One

"What a quaint old village!" said the rapturous tourist. "How true it is that one half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"Ah!" said the native. "But not in this village, ma'am, not in this village."—London Daily Herald.

Home Papers Please Copy

"My husband speaks so much in his sleep. What shall I do with him?"

"Allow him to speak a little more during the day, Madam!"—Berlingske Tidende, Denmark.

Take Your Choice

It was Archbishop Whately who neatly summed up the difference between English and Irish preachers as follows:

"When you are listening to an English preacher you want to stay awake and he won't let you; when you hear an Irish preacher you want to go to sleep and he won't let you."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

"Oh, oh, the parole board must be visiting the zoo again!"

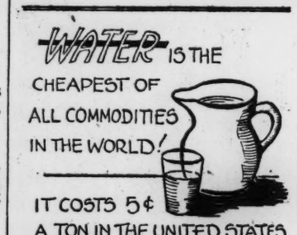
New-Laid Eggs!

In a restaurant a fresh soft-boiled egg was ordered by a guest. Upon its arrival he saw written upon the shell, "I am a lonely girl and would like to marry. Kindly write to ——"

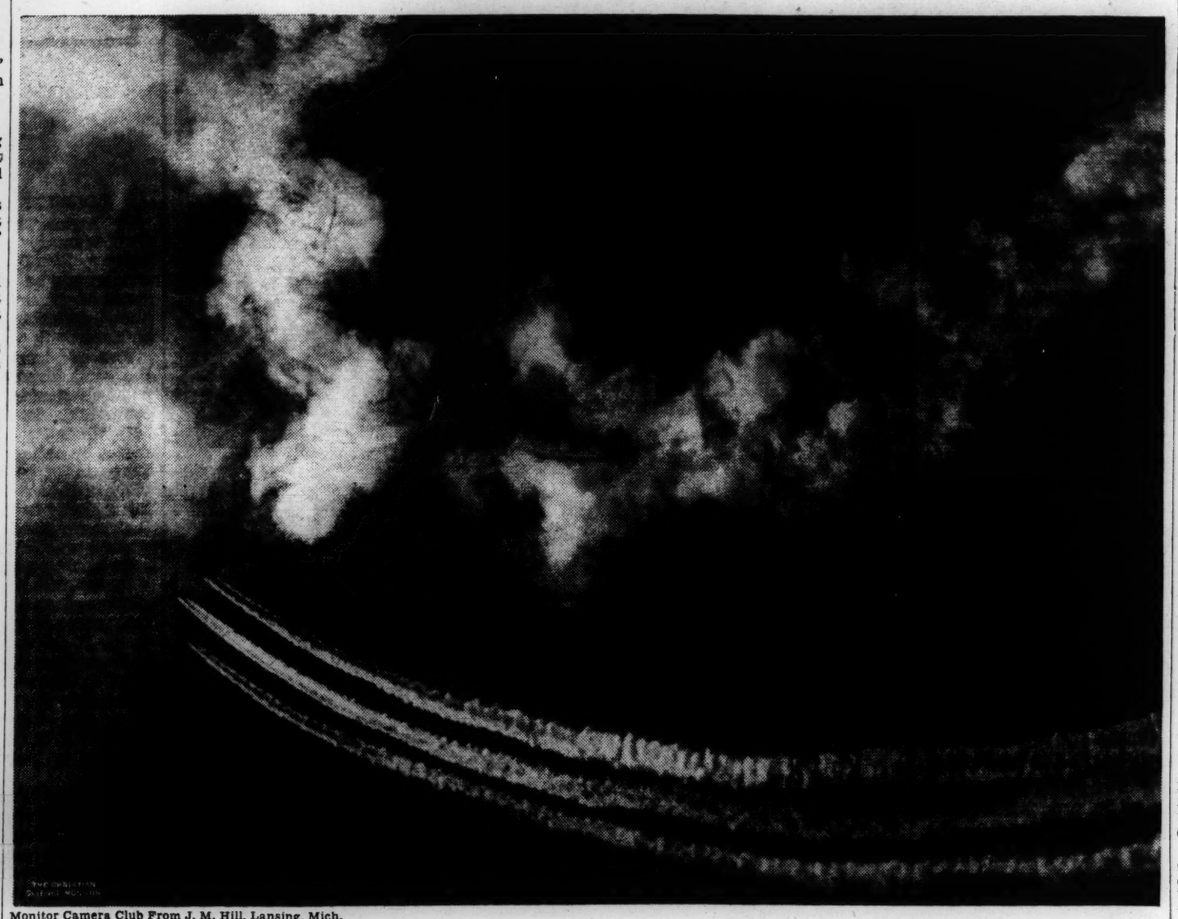
The gentleman hastened to answer the message, as he was unmarried, and thought it would be an adventure to meet his future wife in this way.

The answer came in due course, and it read as follows, "Thank you for your friendly letter. I am sorry, but I have been married for the last half year."

Worth Knowing



Clouds Without Rain



Monitor Camera Club From J. M. Hill, Lansing, Mich.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Social Security Bookkeeping

An acquaintance of mine, a young man who graduated from college a year ago, was unable to find work. However, he discovered a need which he was able to fill and thus created a job for himself.

Since the advent of the Social Security Plan, many small places of business, which previously had inadequate bookkeeping systems, or no bookkeeping systems at all, found that an accurate accounting system had to be maintained. This young man went to these small places and offered to set up books and do all Social Security bookkeeping for a certain sum each month, the amount to depend on the size of the establishment and the amount of work involved. He found a real need for his abilities, and is now making about $150 a month.—Florence K., St. Paul, Minn.

Daily Anecdote

A Cheerful Giver

To Jay Cooke, noted for his financial assistance to the United States Government during the Civil War, came a missionary requesting a contribution of $50.

"With pleasure," said Mr. Cooke. "I will gladly contribute to such a worthy cause."

Then he turned to his secretary and said, "Give my friend a check for $50 and charge it to the account of O. B. J."

When Mr. Cook had signed the check, the missionary said, "Would you mind telling me what the O. B. J. stands for?"

"Oh," replied the philanthropist, "that's my benevolence account. It means 'O Be Joyful.'"

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What is the chief purpose of the WPA's plan to buy $10,000,000 worth of clothing?

2. How many foreign ships were wrecked by Spanish insurgent bombs on June 15?

3. What sensational new baseball record was recently made by Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati Reds' pitcher?

4. To what cause does the Advertising Federation of America attribute the current decline in business?

5. What special event brought President Roosevelt to Massachusetts last week?

6. Why is March 18 henceforth to be a holiday in Mexico's schools?

7. What two Americans have been officially favored to win the Wimbledon singles tennis championships?

8. Have any of the 13 nations which accepted U. S. war loans, paid the June installment now due?

9. What test does Germany now apply to determine whether a business establishment is "Jewish"?

10. Is a bumper wheat crop predicted this year for the United States?

11. What European country is planning to have a standing army of 1,000,000 by 1940?

12. What hindrance is there to further development of a cheaper type automobile?

13. What is Germany's attitude on responsibility for loans to Austria?

14. What important measures were passed by Congress previous to its adjournment?

15. Is the U. S. planning to help private industry in the manufacture of war materials?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page.)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Two or Three Firkins'

In the account of Christ Jesus' first miracle or sign at Cana of Galilee it is stated that the "six waterpots of stone" (which, at his command were filled with "the water that was made wine") held "two or three firkins apiece" (John 8:6, 9).

The Greek *metretes*, here rendered "firkin," was a liquid measure which amounted to approximately nine gallons. Consequently, each of the great pots or jars in question appears to have held from 18 to 27 gallons, while the six taken together would contain between 108 and 162 gallons, (cf. Plummer: "Gospel of St. John," p. 85).

Now, while this estimate is upheld by a writer in Smith's Bible Dictionary (Vol. III, p. 1742), he remarks that "very possibly . . . the Greek term represents the Hebrew 'bath,' which, according to the rabbis, amounted to about 4½ gallons"; and this view, if correct, would, of course, reduce the estimated contents of the waterpots by half.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The two objections to modernistic houses are the design and the material. It's awful to use everlasting material in anything that ugly.

Union Oil Bulletin: An American vacationing in Europe bought one of these diminutive foreign cars, made a motor tour of Germany, and was so embarrassed by the dachshunds looking in the windows that he sold it before he came home.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Mr. Roosevelt is not worried about the opposition of the press to his high spending program. He knows that when their own towns are offered gravy, the editors' hearts will be in the right place.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Objects May Feel Colder Than Others In the Same Room?

Who, on venturing to walk about the house barefoot in the winter, has not discovered that wood, tile, or linoleum feels colder than a nice soft rug? Even by picking up various objects in a cold room, you will find that in general, metal objects feel colder than objects of wood or cloth.

The apparent difference in temperature is due to the difference in the ability of various substances to conduct heat.

If you place one end of an iron bar in the fire, the heat will gradually travel along the bar until the other end becomes hot. But you can hold one end of a stick in your hand quite comfortably, even though the other end may be burning. Iron, then, is considered to be a better conductor of heat than wood.

SOME RELATIVE CONDUCTIVITIES compared with that of SILVER	
Silver	100.0
Copper	92.0
Aluminum	50.0
Brass	24.0
Iron	15.5
Granite	0.48
Water	0.13
Felt	0.007
Air	0.006

Different solids have different abilities to conduct heat. The metals are, for the most part, the best conductors of heat, but they vary in conductivity among themselves. Fluids (liquids and gases) are not good heat conductors. For instance, if a lump of ice is held by a weight at the bottom of a test tube of water, the water at the top can be heated to the boiling point without melting the ice, which would be impossible if water were a good conductor of heat. Also, you can hold your hand quite close to the side of a match flame, a feat which would be uncomfortable if air were a good heat conductor.

Such good conductors as metals feel cold to the hand if they are colder than the hand, and feel hot if warmer than the hand. In the former case, they conduct heat readily from the hand, cooling it; and in the second, they conduct heat from all the adjacent area of the metal to the hand.

Such poor conductors as wood or cloth do not feel so cold because they do not conduct so much heat away, and do not feel so hot because the heat does not flow as readily from adjacent portions of the substance.

That is why pots and kettles frequently have wooden handles, and why we use cloth to protect our hands when picking up hot metal objects.—W. P. Keasbey.

Jest a Minute

"One more funny crack outa you, and you'll be looking for a new sponsor!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Capital Enough

London

In London, many years ago, a poor, obscure foundry worker, one Thomas Wright, discovered the difficulties encountered by liberated convicts in returning to habits of honest industry. At once he set about to consider how he might assist these men.

"What do I need for this work?" he asked himself. And the answer came, "Time and money."

Working six days a week from six in the morning until six at night, he seemed to have very little time. But for his new task he was able to set aside nearly all of Sunday, and many spare moments during the week.

Money? His earnings were indeed small, never averaging more than $500 a year. He set down the least he could spend for food, lodging, clothing, the support of the local school, and other indispensable necessities; and then he found that there remained yet a small sum. This he dedicated to his new task.

Weighing the new project further, he realized the need of yet another asset, character. If he was to teach released criminals the value of honesty, sobriety, and industry, he must demonstrate in his own life the blessings to be enjoyed by the exercise of these virtues. They must behold him established in a clean, well-ordered home, respected, honored, and known throughout the region as a good, substantial citizen. Though already a good man, he resolved to be even better.

With these carefully garnered assets—time, money, and character—Thomas Wright set to work. In 10 years he was able to return no fewer than 300 criminals to lives of industry, sobriety, and respectability!

Quotation for Today

HARDSHIP is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance. — J. NEAL.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Araki, Gen. Baron Sadao (sä′-dä-ô ä-rä′-kĭ)—Japan's ex-War Minister, now Minister of Education.

Avenol, Joseph (zhō′-zĕf′ äv′-nōl′)—Secretary General of the League of Nations.

Bevin, Ernest (bĕv′-'n)—Chief Trade Union Leader in Britain.

Brabec, Julius (yo͝o′-lĭ-o͝os brä′-bĕts) — New Czechoslovakian Consul General in the United States.

Conant, James B. (kŏ′-nənt) —President of Harvard University.

Kostelanetz, André (ăn′-drā kŏs′-tĕ-lä′-nĕts) — Orchestra conductor who recently married Lily Pons.

Sena, Col. Phya Phahol Pholphayuha (pyä pä′-hōn pōn′-pä-yo͝o′-hä sä′-nä) — Premier of Siam.

Simon, Simone (sĭ-mōn′ sĭ-mōn′)—French screen star.

Ugaki, Kazushige (kä-zo͝o′-shing-gē o͝ong′-gä-kĭ) — Japan's new Foreign Minister, succeeding Koki Hirota.

von Babenhausen, Vera Fugger (vä′-rä fo͝og′-ĕr fŏn bä′-bĕn-hou′-zĕn) — Viennese countess, recently married to Former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, by proxy.

From the Gazetteer of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Granollérs (grä′-nôl-yârs′)—Spanish town recently bombed by Francoist planes.

Honolulu (hŏ′-nō-lo͞o′-lo͞o)—Capital of Hawaii.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, bēr, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; o͝ut, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=s in azure.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "I read, I study, I examine, I listen, I reflect, and out of all this I try to form an idea into which I put as much common sense as I can."

One Word: Neighborly.

Letter Changing: Pink, rink, risk, rise, rose.

Find 2 Fractions: 5/2 and 5/3.

Fun With Synonyms: Assuring—encouraging; convenient—handy; severe—austere; bashful—timid; considerate—attentive; helpful—beneficent; better—superior; voluminous—bulky; empty—vacant; surging—swelling.

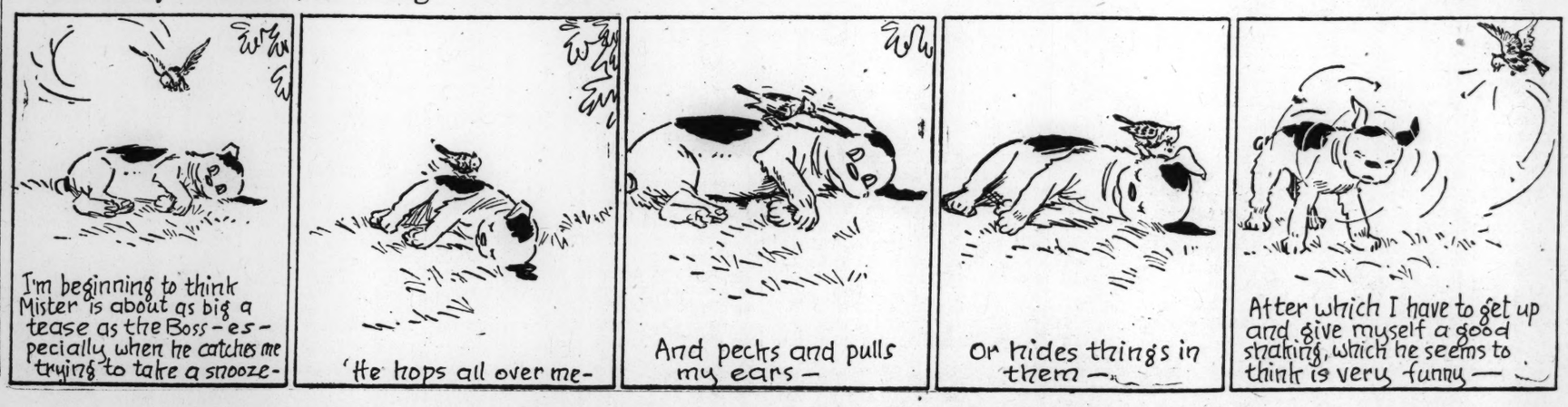
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The World Is Full of Surprises*

By LE PELLEY

ZAM
OH-OH — LOOK WHAT I DID TO MR. WICKLE'S FENCE!
YOUNG MAN — DID YOU DEMOLISH THAT BACK FENCE OF MINE??
YES SIR — YES SIR, I DID...
WELL, HERE'S A DOLLAR FOR TAKING THAT SECTION DOWN — I'M INTENDING TO PUT IN A GATE...
??
LeP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Peck's Bad Bird"*

By CARMACK


I'm beginning to think Mister is about as big a tease as the Boss-es-pecially when he catches me trying to take a snooze-
'He hops all over me-
And pecks and pulls my ears-
Or hides things in them-
After which I have to get up and give myself a good shaking, which he seems to think is very funny—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Credit for Civilian Bombing

Ends

"PEIPING, June 19—The American Southern Baptist Mission property in Pingtu, Shantung Province, was twice bombed by Japanese naval planes Wednesday, according to reports received today from Tsingtao." (From a cable to the New York Times.)

Means

"Another item which is absolutely essential to Japan for the continuance of the war is credit. The bulk of the credit is being furnished her by the United States." (From a speech by Senator Pope of Idaho.)

No Rights?

MAYOR FRANK HAGUE of Jersey City declares that anyone who advocates radical revision of the American Government even by peaceful means has no constitutional rights to freedom of speech. He said so twice in his testimony at the Newark injunction hearing. The phrase recalls Chief Justice Taney's description of the slavery-days supposition that a Negro "had no rights which a white man was bound to respect."

The Jersey City boss goes on to assert that it is an act of kindness to "put out of the city" for their own safety persons he regards as "undesirable" in the eyes of a majority of the citizens. This arrogates a great deal of discretion to the Mayor. That is, he is to determine whom a majority considers undesirable and to judge when the person in question is in danger.

This formula has great possibilities. For any speaker of whom the leader of the Hague machine disapproves is very apt to be in danger, and the Mayor can easily pose as a deliverer from forces his own cohorts have set in motion.

If a mayor of a large city acquires the privilege of deporting as undesirable all whom he can describe as being "against the Government," it becomes easy to include gradually in this category many who are simply against *his* government.

If the C. I. O. were to elect a mayor in Jersey City or Detroit, there would be every reason to protest if he should refuse Mr. Hague a permit to speak. The right of free speech is not the right to incite violence, but the rights guaranteed in the Constitution belong even to those who would alter the Constitution so long as they seek to do this within the framework and method of the Constitution.

Take Liquor Off the Road

ONE of our contemporaries draws attention to the fact that there were 106,000 fatalities and 9,900,000 persons injured as the result of accidents in the United States last year, and asks just what percentage of these figures could be eliminated by ordinary precautions. We confess we do not know. But we do know, from ordinary observation, that many accidents could be avoided if we—and we mean the people—would take liquor off the road.

Strange Tidings

CURIOUS country, the United States! Telephone poles are growing in Nebraska. Shingles are being mined in New Jersey. The rye on a western farm is too tall to cut. And they are mowing the roof in Washington, D. C.

It's like this: A number of green poles were used to replace old ones along a prairie highway this spring, and rain has been so plentiful that small leafy branches have sprouted on them. Thus far no one has suggested plowing them under.

Giant cedars have been discovered buried in Jersey swamplands, from five to ten feet below marsh level. The logs are still so well preserved after centuries that they are being mined, brought to the surface and cut up into shingles.

It was a farmer near Franklin, Neb., who reported the heavy rains had made his field of rye grow to a height of six feet and two inches—too high for the binder, and he doesn't know how to cut it.

And where, of all places, are they mowing the roof but at the White House! When the executive offices were remodeled early in the Roosevelt administration, new and larger file rooms were constructed at the basement level extending many feet back from the main building. In order to preserve the appearance of the grounds and to spare the lawn on which the President's office looks out, the rooms are below ground and the roof is sodded over. So any day the farmer from Hyde Park may glance out the White House window and see a workman running the lawn mower over the roof as well as the rest of the lawn.

And hardly any of this year's crop of fishing stories or summer sea serpents have appeared.

Easing the Railroads' Load

THE congressman homeward plods his electioneering way and leaves the hard-pressed railroads to darkness and dismay.

How black is that darkness and how much occasion is there for dismay?

There is no doubt but that the American railroads are in a tight hole. A third of them are in receivership and another third are said to be in danger of it. But among that other third many can hold out a good while yet.

And if they do go into receivership, the effects are not all on the gloomy side. It does stop interest payments on their bonds, but these are not so heavily held by savings banks and insurance companies as they once were. More are held by trust funds and the like. The effect would be bad but not, from a national viewpoint, catastrophic.

On the other hand the effect of release from these interest charges might actually help the physical operation of the carriers. A receiver can apply operating revenues to maintenance, issue receiver's certificates to buy equipment and in various ways provide more employment than can a management harried to meet fixed charges.

With reference to the proposal for further RFC loans, even most of the railroads did not seem enthusiastic about that. They have debts enough already. A few might have benefited but not many. A special session of Congress, if one is to judge by the influence of the labor lobby in the last few weeks, would be as likely to do things to the railroads as for them.

Most students of the situation apparently are coming to agree that many railroad securities, just as a matter of economic necessity, are going to have to "go through the wringer." The next session of Congress ought to provide a better bankruptcy procedure so that some real reorganizations can come out of the wringer. Reduction of fixed charges, coupled with some reduction of labor costs, would seem to offer the greatest hope of some actual improvement in railway employment, as well as a means of remedying railroad ills all around.

Constitutional Evolution

"IT WOULD almost seem that occult forces have been working," said Mr. Winston Churchill, referring to the outcry against the British Air Ministry, the sacrifice of Lord Swinton, the Air Minister, and the Government's refusal to hold an inquiry. There had been no court-martial on Lord Swinton, Mr. Churchill said—"what had happened had been a private execution."

But the Government continued to exist—the same Government minus Lord Swinton and one or two other Ministers. There had been violent attacks on the air program with which evidently a majority of Members of Parliament sympathized. But the House of Commons did not pass a vote of no confidence in the Government—it was content that one Minister should be thrown to the wolves, and the rest of the Cabinet carried on, as if the old theory of its collective responsibility had never existed.

Nor is this an isolated example of procedure apparently at variance with British constitutional usage. In the later period of Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Ministry there was a remarkable example of one man's being made the victim of a major error in which the Prime Minister himself clearly participated. The occasion was that in which M. Pierre Laval for France and Sir Samuel Hoare for Britain agreed to a scheme for the partition of Ethiopia. Mr. Baldwin removed his Foreign Minister, changed his policy, remained in power, and continued to receive the support of the House of Commons.

Now neither of these incidents, with such results, would have been possible in British parliamentary life twenty-five, or perhaps even ten, years ago. The normal consequence would have been resignation and probably an appeal to the electorate.

The old constitutional doctrine is clearly in abeyance. Or is it that the British constitution is evolving and undergoing a swift process of modification? The change is not unconnected with the theory of National Government (accepted in a critical period) which presupposed that all parties were represented.

Actually party conflict has not completely ceased; the Labor Party has considerable power, and the Liberals are not extinct. But the House of Commons seems to be accepting the doctrine of a perpetual Government which never resigns, but satisfies the desire for change by getting rid of some of its Ministers from time to time and admitting a few of the ambitious young.

Whether this new system will last depends to a large extent on the Labor Party. As long as it represents purely sectional interests it is unlikely to secure a majority in Parliament. A consequence of its exclusiveness is that in twelve out of the last fourteen years Britain has been ruled by a Government predominantly Conservative.

American Exports

Styria's Capital Meets the World

GRAZ, the capital of Styria and the second city of Austria, has been until very recently a pleasant-looking but unread book high on the shelf of travel. One went to Graz, if at all, because some friend who had seen it insisted upon its outstanding charm. One went because it was off the beaten track and smacked of adventure. One went to be different from the tourist herd. Graz was almost—but not quite—on the way from various important places, notably Venice and the Dolomites, to Vienna. Being not quite in the path, being three hours short of one of the most brightly gleaming goals of tourist desire, it was "passed by on the other side" by nine travelers out of ten, perhaps ninety-nine out of every hundred.

Now all that has quite suddenly changed. The new Pack Road, perhaps the finest Alpine highway in Europe, though less spectacular than the lofty Grossglockner Road, has opened Graz to the attention of all who roll through Europe on pneumatic tires. It has made the city an obvious "point of pause" between Carinthia (hence all northern Italy) and the great capitals of both Austria and Hungary. Big postal buses as well as private cars by the hundred traverse the Pack Road daily from Klagenfurt, Carinthia's chief city, to the portals of Styria and its capital. Hosts of people are discovering Graz for the first time, people who have been repeatedly to Salzburg, Innsbruck and the other centers of Austria. With one accord they are asking themselves with amazement, "Where has Graz been all my life? Why have I cheated myself of the pleasure of seeing it?"

* * *

Graz seems to have been right where it is now, a garden city beautifully planted on both banks of the River Mur, guarded by a castle hill quite as striking as Hohen-Salzburg fortress above the Mozart city. It is a spacious, opulent capital and despite its 154,000 inhabitants it looks, when seen from the angle of the birds, like some great riverside park with buildings placed among the trees and flower gardens.

In the crucial centuries when the Turks battered at the gates of Europe, Graz was one of the chief defenders of western civilization. Traces of its important role are evident throughout the city. The panther rampant, Styria's symbol, is conspicuous on its mellowed civic structures. The Schlossberg, its natural hill-fortress, looms as a reminder of its former might. Today this "Castle Mount" is a hill of peace giving its benison day and night to the city which it dominates. It is a thing of wonderful beauty and serenity—and thereby hangs a tale.

In 1809, by the terms of the Treaty of Vienna, the Schlossberg's teeth were drawn. They were, in fact, blown out of its head by dynamite. Napoleon's Marshal Macdonald had just been unable to dislodge the Austrians from the hill but the treaty did the work thoroughly. To humiliate Graz the French Emperor decreed the destruction not only of the fortress but of the venerable and symbolic Clock Tower near the summit and likewise of the Bell Tower whose fourton bell named "Liesl" was much beloved by the citizens. It seems, however, that Napoleon "had his price." An inscription on the Uhrturm states that he was bought off from this wanton ruin of the city's pride by payment of a special fine of 2,978 Gulden and 41 Kreuzer. This odd but effective deal spared to Graz the picture dearest to its heart.

* * *

Thirty years later, almost exactly a century ago, the hilltop was made into one of the loveliest, most distinctive parks in Europe. A little funicular lifts one to it for the equivalent of a dime and one finds-oneself not in a grim fort but on a pinnacle of the realm of romance. A little below the summit is a floral display, the Bastion Garden, that seems to me the equal in brilliance of the Monte Carlo gardens and far more appealing because it does not resemble a dress uniform for nature. When I saw the Bastion flowers they were an "ordered riot" of all the yellows ever seen or imagined, but I was told that the entire garden is completely replanted every three weeks to give the citizens a change of pleasure.

Graz uses its Schlossberg to the maximum, for outdoor performances of Jedermann, Fidelio and so forth, for dallying with good meals in a hilltop restaurant, for sheer dolce far niente. At night it floods the hill with a luminous glow that makes the four-faced tower of time a glorious pillar of radiance. The Styrian capital is an artistic etching made for man's enjoyment and at long last the world has found this out and has introduced itself as an eager guest.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

The Wide Horizon

Politics—Back to the Grass Roots

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

A CONGRESS is over and a campaign begins. That is, after a pretty fragmentary breathing spell, nearly every politically active person in the country will be engrossed in a panoramic series of primary contests that are still ahead, all leading to the general election in November.

This mid-term referendum is certainly the most important since the turning point elections of 1930, and in some ways comparable to the historic decision of 1918, when Woodrow Wilson's subsequent defeat by national reaction was forecast. There is, of course, no physical possibility of the President's losing his towering majority in the Senate—there are not that many Senators up for re-election—and no practical chance of the Republicans gaining a majority in the House.

Indeed, the plight of the Republicans still remains an important historical fact. Once more, as during the court fight, the G. O. P. is keeping pretty quiet while anti- and pro-New Deal Democrats fight it out in the primaries. Now, this strategy was widely approved last year, but there is a real question—then and now—whether it contributes constructively to building up Republican leadership and prestige.

The party still lacks outstanding men on the national scene. Locally, here and there, Republicans have retained their organization and are well served by local leaders. Nationally, the major opposition in Congress has passed to insurgent Democrats. That is all very well, perhaps, from the viewpoint of harassing the New Dealers, but again it does not contribute positively to the upbuilding of individual Republicans to whom national opinion can turn.

* * *

Curiously, while Republicans in Congress have let opposition Democrats head the shock troops, the party generally has decisively rejected any idea of coalition with these Democrats. Some Congressional leaders, like Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, are strong proponents of coalition. Their views distinctly do not prevail in the state organizations. In Missouri and Indiana, to name only two states, there were proposals to permit Senator Bennett Champ Clark and Senator Frederick Van Nuys to be rewarded for their opposition to many New Deal measures by receiving Republican support. In both instances these efforts were crushed by local Republicans, who insist on complete tickets headed by G. O. P. candidates for the Senate.

While there were obvious reasons for Republicans wishing to oppose Senator Clark, who is riding to apparently certain re-election with the Pendergast machine and other Missouri Democratic forces behind him, the decision to pit a Republican candidate against Senator Van Nuys gravely jeopardizes his chances of re-election.

So the Republicans have let opposition Democrats go ahead in Congress, but are unwilling to complete the job of carrying the coalition job to the polls. Most observers do not blame them overmuch. In a coalition, it is often hard to tell which is the dog and which the tail. And there do not seem many basic and lasting bonds of union between the insurgent Democrats, especially those from the South, and the Republicans. Nevertheless, the rejection of coalition by the "grass-roots" division of the Republican Party in this year 1938 may be a historic decision, leading to a tripartite division in 1940 and the highly uncertain situation that presages.

* * *

Until the primaries are over, therefore, major interest in this campaign centers on the struggles within Democratic ranks. Minnesota votes today. There it is a struggle between the radical and conservative wings of the Farmer-Labor Party, rather than among Democrats. But in the present state of division, and unless primary rifts are healed, Republican chances in November in Minnesota look much improved.

None of the so-called New Deal challengers to sitting conservative or opposition Democrats seem to be doing very well at this stage. And this emphasizes an important fact. The man in office, who is struggling to retain his place against challengers, seems to have the advantage this year. This was a factor in Senator Claude Pepper's Florida victory; it operated for Senator Lister Hill in Alabama, who was already a useful member of the House and was fighting an "out"—former Senator Thomas J. Heflin; it operated for Senator Guy M. Gillette in Iowa; is expected to operate for Senator Alben W. Barkley in Kentucky. But where New Dealers are the challengers, as in Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Indiana, Colorado, Nevada, and so on, the cards are stacked the other way.

So reports from South Carolina show Senator Ellison D. "Cotton Ed" Smith doing well; Senator Walter F. George seems to be moderately favored in Georgia; Representative David Lewis has met more than usual opposition in tackling Senator Millard F. Tydings in Maryland, and in Indiana, Colorado, Nevada, and like states the New Deal senatorial candidates have not really got going.

These factors should powerfully condition President Roosevelt's strategy on his western swing, making him discreet enough not to arouse sentiment for the "underdog" whom he is attacking, and holding his interventions to a minimum. Indeed, his strategy will probably be to show once more his close alliance with the "people"—his grasp of local problems and sentiments—and thus tend to bring anti-New Dealers back on the reservation. But how binding such sentiments will be—they were violently expressed two months before the great insurgency over the Court Bill began—is of course doubtful, and every day brings us nearer to the Democratic Convention of 1940.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers

Principles vs. Expedients

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those of us who believe that principles are more than expedients, that the small nations of Europe should be allowed to decide their own destinies without external interference, consider that concessions made to the forces of aggression, as a result of fear, are valueless and dangerous. Now is the time to stand firmly for honesty and tolerance in international affairs, to govern our policy according to what is best for world progress, not what is expedient for the group which happens to be in power at the moment.

GEOFFREY P. WADE

Manchester, Eng.

Dean Ackerman's Advice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I submit three points which I think college graduates need to consider? This suggestion is prompted by your editorial on Commencement addresses published recently, in which you advised that there is still a world demand for "courage, intelligence, and enterprise."

Facing 847 graduates of the University of Nebraska (and 7,500 relatives and friends) June 6, I was contemplating my address on "The American Axis" and it occurred to me that I should say something about "jobs." I knew if I were receiving a degree for the first time, that my immediate interest would be in work rather than in the progress and peace of the Western hemisphere.

So I wrote the following preface in longhand while the University R. O. T. C. Band played "The Father of Victory" by Ganne.

"Friends of the University of Nebraska:

"To the members of the graduating class, I should like to preface my address by a statement in regard to jobs.

"In the course of each year I see several hundred men and women who seek information in regard to opportunities for employment.

"With a good education and good health, I think anyone can achieve anything he desires if he has faith, patience, and a perspective. First, you must have faith in yourself before anyone will have faith in you. And you must reflect that self-confidence truthfully, not by overemphasis.

"Secondly, be patient; no one achieves an objective as soon as he thinks of it. The job you may have this year is not as important as the one you will have in the future, a year or five years from today.

"It is your objective that is important and your continuous relation to the objective. Look at yourself constantly in relation to your immediate job, and the relation of that job to the organization employing you, and then the relation of that group to the community, to the nation and to the American hemisphere.

"Faith, patience, and perspective are as essential to jobs as they are to progress and peace, which is the subject of my address.

"I wish you the happiness which will come to you in your struggle for success."

I respectfully submit these three points to the recession-minded college graduates.

[DEAN] CARL W. ACKERMAN

Columbia University, N. Y.

Co-operation in the Lowlands

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to draw your attention to the increasing number of symptoms all pointing to approaching more cordial relations between the Netherlands and Belgium. Recently Mr. Joris, Liberal Antwerp delegate in Parliament, advocated the conclusion of a gentleman's agreement between the Belgian and Netherlands seaports, in order to take the sting out of the old rivalry and make competition less close.

Count Carton de Wiart, ex-premier, on this occasion declared himself to have always favored Belgian-Netherlands rapprochement in the economic sphere. The best way to achieve this end, Count Carton de Wiart said, would be to mingle economic factors with great-Netherlands ideas. In the economic domain, he said, we, Netherlanders and Belgians, may through combined action escape to a certain extent from the oppression of international trade.

On the other hand, the conceptions of law, as existent in Belgium and the Netherlands, found expression in the formation of the Oslo group, which—and this should not be forgotten—was born in the fold of the League of Nations.

Both Belgians and Netherlanders are sincerely trying to solve their problems, to pull together and to join their efforts for the common benefit.

Antwerp — LODE COREMANS

Fish Yield Per Acre in Egypt

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a recent International Commission for the Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea, Dr. Fawzy who represented Egypt, stated that one of the Littoral Lakes of Northern Egypt, Lake Edkou, covering an area roughly 40,000 acres, produces about 350 pounds of fish per acre annually.

Seeing that the retail price in the towns of Egypt is at the rate of about 16 cents per pound and estimating that the fisherman gets but 5 cents per pound, such a yield represents a gross annual revenue of something like $56 per acre, or $17 per acre to the fisherman. Average agricultural land in Northern Egypt seldom gives at the present price of produce as much as $15 net revenue per acre per annum, and frequently less. Apparently then it would be better economics to retain such shallow lakes instead of reclaiming them as is the intention of the Egyptian Government. It would, in this connection, be interesting to hear if the above returns from fisheries are abnormally high as compared with those of other parts of the world.

G. H. D.

Alexandria, Egypt.

First Woman College President?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In our investigations we had been unable to find any definite statement of the first woman college president. Both Mary Lyon and Emma Willard had been in our minds and both were early in the field of education for women. However, Mount Holyoke College was called a seminary and Mary Lyon was the principal. Miss Willard's school at Troy was also a seminary. Both of these schools did give higher education for women, and both of them were much earlier than Frances Willard's presidency. Mount Holyoke was established in 1837 and the seminary at Troy some years earlier.

One of my assistants looked up a life of Frances Willard by Anna Adams Gordon. On page 56 we find: speaking of Frances Willard, "on St. Valentine's day, 1871, she was elected president of the Evanston College for Ladies—the first woman to whom such a title was ever accorded."

SABRA W. VOUGHT

United States Dept. of the Interior

Washington